THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,767—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500	...	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	....	--

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	--
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	--
8th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	...	--
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	--
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	...	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia...	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. 1912.
Scindia......	5106	Wm. Kelso.........	23rd " "
*Castalia....	6388	G. Mitchell.........	8th Nov. "
*Elysia ...	6368	J. Coverley	21st " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson........	4th Dec. "
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird.........	15th " "
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.........	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia....	6388	G. Mitchell.........	2nd Feb. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage,	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia......	5091	J. Thomson	10th March "
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd " "
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell.........	6th May "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa ...	2184	Mon.	7th Oct.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Kola ...	1205	Tours.	10th Oct.	9 a. m. †	C. M.
Linga ...	2185	Friday	11th Oct.	‡ 8 a m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 10th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Tuesday 8th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien.........	4143	Mages.........	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien.........	6363	Lassince......	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Ciotat	6378	....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	....	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return) ...	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna......	6,000	A. Muzio......	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia......	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna...	6,000	A. Muzio......	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia......	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri......	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLEANING
BY THE
ENGLISH PROCESS.

SILKS | TWEEDS
SERGES | TUSSORES
SATINS | CHAMERE

FLANNELS, etc.

AT A MINIMUM RATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per	RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed		100	3	8
United Service, 6" "		50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" "		100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" "		100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund........................	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund........................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton.
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

---

10 GOOD VALUES

(1) FOR THE SUN

Glare Glasses, "Smoke" or "Amber," Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 9

(2) FOR THE HALL

Dinner Gong, Dolphin pattern,... ... ...Rs. 50

(3) FOR THE SMOKER

Silver Cigarette boxes, cedar lined to hold 25..Rs. 25

(4) FOR THE RACES

Our celebrated "Derby" Binoculars, ...Rs. 45

(5) FOR THE OFFICE

Fountain pens, improved patent, ...Rs. 8 to Rs. 22
Gravity Stylo ... ...Rs. 2-12

(6) FOR THE BOUDOIR

8 day portfolio Watch in leather case, ...Rs. 38
30 hour ... ...Rs. 24

(7) FOR THE DRESSING TABLE

Silver Vanity case ...Rs. 42
Silver Puff box and Scent Rs. 30

(8) FOR THE GOD CHILD

Silver bowl and Spoon in case ... ...Rs. 22

(9) FOR THE DINNER TABLE

Silver mounted Whisky Noggins, each, ...Rs. 10-8

(10) FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM

Gilt, Carriage Timepiece Rs. 42
With alarm, ...Rs. 65
With repeater, ...Rs. 85

AT

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of variou patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to occupy land at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green for the Season 1912-13, are requested to make payment of the Season ground rent due on the plots by the 20th October, 1912. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 20th October 1912, any plots not paid for, will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay 2nd October 1912.

TENDERS FOR MEDICAL STORES.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the SUPPLY of Medicines, Empty packing cases, Tinware, Mutton Suet, Straw, Covering and dammering of cases, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1912.

Written applications should be made for tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Further particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, Lieut-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, LEATHER GOODS, WASTE COTTON AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on Thursday 24th October, 1912, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge systems, for the year 1913, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Assistant Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
" " 2 " " " " Ajmer "
" " 3 & 4 Cotton Waste Bombay & Ajmer delivery.
" " 5 & 6 Oil Kerosine " " "

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 6 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of his accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL RICHARDSON,
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Parel, Bombay, 4th Oct., 1912.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ABOUT 2450 tons of SANDALWOOD, the property of the Mysore Government, will be put up to AUCTION in lots of 5 tons more or less at the Sandal Kotis of Hunsur, Serangapatam, Bangalore, Hassan, Chikmagalur Tarikere, Shimoga, Sagar and Thirthahalli between the 18th November and 16th December, 1912.

2. For particulars of lots and kinds apply to the undersigned.

M. MUTHANNAH, R. B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.), at No. 1, Forbes Street, to consider the proceedings of the Liquidators and to pass any Resolution or Resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

SORABJEE E. WARDEN,
One of the Joint Liquidators.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES for a period of One Year commencing from 1st January, 1913. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed, Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon (Gun fire) on the 14th October, 1912, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

THOS. WHEELER,
Store-keeper B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 21st September, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 7th instant, THIS AGENCY will be represented by Mr G. FERRERO who is appointed to and will act as Agent.

G. TIMOSCI.
Ag. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of TIMBER at the following depots on the dates shown against them.

Depot.	Estimated quantities in cubic feet of.			Date of auction.
	Teak.	Black wood.	Jungle, wood Matti, Nana etc.	
Kodibag (near Karwar).	Logs cft. 54175 poles No. 5000	2000	27500	20th November 1912 and following days.
Hattikeri (15 miles from Karwar.)	14085	528	62195	25th November 1912 and following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's office at Karwar or at the Depot offices at Kodibag and Hattikeri between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 26th September 1912.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M., Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1912 for the SUPPLY of one hundred pairs of BULLOCKS of 12-2 hands and upwards.

The Bullocks should not be over 7 years of age and should be of sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department, subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Bombay, and if the examination and selection is made at Poona the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay, at his own cost and risk, such of the Bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer, as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for collection and examination of Bullocks should be made by the contractor. The number of Bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada Ground. The whole supply should be made within 2 months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the Tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of Bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 600 only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of the successful Tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

Payment for the Bullocks supplied will be made in lots of 40 or more pairs on receipt of proper certified bills in triplicate, but the payment for the first 40 pairs will not be made unless a further supply of 40 pairs is received, i.e., the payment due for 40 pairs will be held as security for the due fulfilment of contract and will be subject to the same condition as the deposit of Rs. 600.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th October, 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Gaiwadi on Mahim Bazar Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 7th day of October 1912 at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ali Mahomed Miya Ahmed and Bai Halimabai widow of Miya Hassam Miya Ahmed Lakdawala in exercise of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of May 1911 made between the abovenamed Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (forming a portion of an oart called Gaiwadi) containing by admeasurement 3907 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay along with the remaining portion of the said oart under old No. 486 New No. 4314 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 13 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5065, 5061, 5060, 5059 (2) and 5059 (1) and Street Nos. 393, 389, 388, 387 A and 387 and all which premises are situate at or on the Eastern Side of Mahim Bazar Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of [Sheth] Manekchand Kapoorchand and partly by the Lohar Chawl road and on or towards the West partly by the said Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Achoobibi widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali on or towards the North partly by the property of Cursondas Liladhar and partly by the property of Manekchand Kapoorchand and on or towards the South by the property of the said Achoobibi widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office in No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
TWO SHOWS ONLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.

The most impressive set of pictures ever taken in the history of Cinematography.

THE SINKING OF THE H"ELVETIA"

off Quebec, after she was struck amidships by the "Empress of Britain."

A well-known Cinematographer on board the "Empress of Britain" took pictures continuously during 40 minutes—

"AS THE "HELVETIA" SANK FROM THE SIGHT OF MAN."

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER FILMS.

AT 10 P. M.

COWEN'S COMEDY CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, and chairs, single and double almyrahs, dressing, and wash-hand tables, iron safes, phonographs, &c.

1 polyphone music box with 18 records and 2 new phonographs.

Property of a European Gentleman,—

Teakwood furniture such as sofas and chairs, cupboards dressing, washing and writing tables, glass and panel door almyrahs, iron single and double beds, &c., &c.

1 iron framed grand cottage piano by Winklemann & Co.

1 Gramophone Co's gramophone with exhibition sound box and records almost new.

Property of a European gentleman—
1-500 Bore Manchester express rifle.
1-44 Bore repeating rifle.
1-22 Bore repeating rifle.
1-380 Bore rabbit rifle by Holland.
1-5 Chamber self-cartridge ejectory revolver.

At 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. T. E. Robson, such as 1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun, by James and Roberts, Bermingham.

1. S. B. B. L. Winchester Repeating rifle, by R.B. Rodda and Co., Calcutta Engineering Books, &c,

At 2-30 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second hand office shigram.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvents in 87 shares of the Akola and Mid India Mills, as well as in the agreement of Commission.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Wagji Mulji and others insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th October, at 3 p. m. (S.T.).

87 shares of the Akola and Mid India Mills standing in the names of the insolvents as well as in the agreement of commission.

The shares bear the following Nos. 135 to 166, 169 to 172, 361 to 372, 374 to 377, 654 to 668, 1032 to 1041, 1049 to 1051, 1494 to 1500—87 shares.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY 13TH OCTOBER.

On SUNDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 New Marine Lines, opposite Military Office, and General's bungalow valuable teak and blackwood house-hold furniture by John Roberts, Breslauer and others (also few pieces of artistic designed English furniture) such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, show cupboard for silverware upholstered drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, carved blackwood furniture, handsome cabinets, marble top tables, Jost table fan, Gramophone Machine with selected Bell Gramophone records, Arthur Alison's grand cottage piano nearly new iron and brass double and single bedsteads, mirror door almyrah, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloths and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, Treacher's rich glassware, Crown Derby porcelainware, ice box with Refregerator old Chinaware, bend chicks, oil pictures, brass standing lamps, table ornaments, etc.

The property of E. E. Savi, Esq. of Alliance Bank of Simla and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, Milner's Safe, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr the Official Liquidator of the Queen L. and W. Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Office furniture, etc belonging to the Company such as writing tables, armchairs, dumbwaiter, teakwood cupboard, one large Milner's safe on stand, canip table, wooden bench etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

A WOMAN'S WONDERFUL BRAVERY !

JUMPS DOWN MOVING TRAIN ! PERFORMS PRODIGIES OF VALOUR

This Exciting Picture
Will Evoke Thunders of Applause.
SEE ALSO

THE TOWER OF LONDON

A GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA
TAKEN FROM HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NOVEL

This drama deals with the Secrets and hidden Mysteries of the Tower, the Intrigues of the English Court in the reign of Queen Mary, and the tragic, heart-rending fate of Lady Jane Gray.

☞ THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Every Sunday, an extra show from 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. at which three prizes will be given away.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
(Films for sale : apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..............................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE.........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.................. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund........................ " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.............. " " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES ;

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Manila.
Cebu, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe.
San Francisco, Mexico, Panama, Colon, Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.... ....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,
Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS..................BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

20 PER CENT REDUCTION on all Stock Goods from TO-DAY for 15 days only, WINDGATE & CO., Furniture Makers, 113 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A TELEPHONE OPERATOR—one who knows English. Apply Box No. 349, care of this Paper.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission — Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If or a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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1 Litho Press incomplete.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 4.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-1 per cent. Consols	74 1-4	1-16	
do. Rentes	90 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-8	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 9-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	29 5-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	64	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 28	01	
do. do. at Berlin	20 48	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4 85 5-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight	3 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 15-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta.........Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£280,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£110,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Ceylon	£ 4,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady good business done
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	More business doing
Total Sales	... 14,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·32+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·10	6·05	6·05	6·06	6·08
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.
6·09	6·11	6·12	6·12
+01	+01	+02	+02

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·99 Mar. 10·06.
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·97 Mar. 11·05.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·07 Mar. 11·27.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	68,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	61,600
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ Exports to Continent	5,000
„ Spot Cotton	... 11·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·07+15

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·17+18

Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on unfavourable weather reports

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·16+19
Futures month of Mar.	... 11·37+19
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	449,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	161,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	206,000
Do. do. to Japan	5,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	695,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	230,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	4,000
do Forwarded	69,000
do Imports	52,000
do Stocks	487,000
Stock of Cotton in London	10,900
Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London	... d 4 22-32
Coconada Ginned „ „	... d 4 29-32
Western Good „ „	... d 5 13-32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 9-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 10-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 12-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 11-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Good Broach	d 5 14-12
F. G. Broach	d 6 1-32
Fine Broach	d 6 3-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 11-16

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 1-8
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Oct.-Nov

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 7-8—1-8
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...38 1-2+1-4
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 38 3-8+1-8
Do Months ... Jan-Feb—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...60 3-4 1
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done and Sellers
Linseed Calcutta... 58 3 4
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 54 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-6 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... mutilated.

ARRIVALS :—
Umsinga

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 89 1-9—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-16—3 16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 6 3 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 13 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 39s 3d
„ „ Mutton Tallow 41
General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady without activity
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 11 11 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Nov.-March—Sellers
Tone—Only small business
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Oct—Sellers
9 10 1-2 unchgd—May—Sellers
Tone—Only moderat business Opened firm closed quiet
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 6 3-4+3-4 d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Externly—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 6 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,750
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	75

MILLS.

David	513 3-4 nura
Kohinoor	875 „
Manockji Petit	3,257 1-2 „
New Great Eastern	272 1-2 „
Standard	1,470
Swan Mill	257 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Cor	556 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	185
Bombay S. N. Ord.	292 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,926	bales.
Wheat	10,420	cwts.
Linseed	3,810	„
Rapeseed	774	„
Gingellyseed	767	„
Poppyseed	348	„
Groundnuts	864	„
Castorseed	4,037	„
Rice	4,202	„
Myrabollams	11	„
Cottonseed	171	„
Mowraseed	332	„
Gram	6,978	„
Joowar	1,566	„
Maize	539	„
Barley	5,612	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-8		1-8
3 do. Rentes	90 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	29 5-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	29 11-16	1-16	
do. in New York	64 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 28	un	chgd
do. at Berlin	20 48	un	chgd
do. at New York	4 85 3-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London	29th Aug.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 15-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 425,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Good biz done
Futures	Quiet.
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	6·46 +14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
6·14	6·08	6·08	6·10
+04	+03	+03	+04

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June July
6·11	6·13	6·14	6·15	6·15
+03	+04	+03	+03	+03

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	54,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year	......
Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Exports to Continent	23,000
Spot Cotton	11·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·00—07

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·06— 11

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 3-16 +1-16
Futures—Month of Dec.	11·09 — 07
Do. do. Mar	11·31 — 06
Tone of Spot Cotton	steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	1,790,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	128,000
East Indian do	93,000
American do	2,203,000
Other do	140,000
Total Sales	61,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	1,300
Do. Actual Exports	100
Do. Week's Imports	nil
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	310,000
East Indian	15,000
Total afloat	357,000

Liverpool, Oct 8.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...Small biz doing. Prices unaltered.

Tone Cloths	Strong large biz
Weft American " 54"	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian " 80"	17 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian " 32"	11 3-4
Twist " 32" W T C	9 3-4
Twist " 32" B	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 7 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C	10
Twist " 36" B	10 1-2
Twist " 42"	11 3-4
Twist American " 60"	16
Twist Egyptian " 60"	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 80"	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... 6 1-8
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Oct.-Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 7-8
Do. Month—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... } Unchgd
Do. Month ... ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Stedy.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 60 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Palta... 54 1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-18-9
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Value—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11 6 Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 7 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 1 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 3 Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—No business. Little more enquiry and prices steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH OCT. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
136 Bars Silver...	Rs. 3,00,000	London	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	25,735
B. B. and C. I. Railway	25	29,160

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues quiet, but steady and rates are unchanged. To-day being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates continue steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 19th Oct.
Do. do France	...171 to 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...153 3-4
Shanghai „	...212 3-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and has remained almost unchanged during the day, with only a very moderate business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 1 0
Settlement	„ 95 15 0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready and forward, at 29 9-16 and 29 5-8, respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 64. The local market opened steadier. Slight fluctuations have occurred, but the tone at the close is steady. A small business has been done and rates for ready and for forward delivery are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian „	„ 23 15 3
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	„ 75 2 0
1st Settlement	„ 75 6 0
2nd Settlement	„ 75 9 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	„ 84 8 0
1st Settlement	„ 84 12 0
2nd Settlement	„ 84 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets show an advance of 15 to 19 points in futures. Private telegrams state that there is a better feeling in the market. Spot sales in Liverpool were again 14,000 bales, and the market recovered the decline advised in yesterday's opener. The local market opened steadier good Broach being quoted Rs. 297 and fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 281. At Colaba prices were Re 1 higher and business was done in good Broach at Rs. 298 1-2 and in Khamgaon-Akola at Rs. 282. The ma closes steady at these prices.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 305-6	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 298 1-2	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„ 293	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„ 290	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„ 285	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„ 282	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„ 272	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 262	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 263	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 266	Dec.
„ „ „	„ 263-70	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„ 248 1-2	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·17	5·11	6·11
+07	+06	+06
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·12	6·14	6·15
+06	+06	+06
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·17	6·18	6·18
+06	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market continues quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 7 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 13 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 8 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 7 6 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-4 Unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 6
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ... Nov.-March
Tone—Quiet but steady, fair demand.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 7 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers.
9 11 1-2—May—Sellers.
Tone—Business on a limited scale.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady at previous rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 7 1-2 Value.
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Firm.
Java-Sugar :—Firm. Inactive.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

There was a better tone in the market for coal shares to-day, several of which recovered their position. Jute shares continued firm with a fair amount of inquiry in coal. Bansjorih at 10 were eight annas up, while Bengal Giridih at 18-8 showed an advance of one rupee, Parasea at 6 were six annas better, Giridih at 2-12 were eight annas better and Teetulmuri at 11 four annas in advance of yesterday.

THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad paid his first visit to Bombay, yesterday after becoming the ruler of the State. It was announced that His Highness would arrive at Victoria Terminus station at 11-15 p. m. on Saturday night, but intimation was received at the station that the train was late by four hours, due to delay at the Wadi junction. At 2-52 on Sunday morning the special train arrived at Victoria Terminus, but not until 3-35 was it berthed at No. 7 platform. A large screen was put up covering the entire length of the platform for the benefit of the zenana and purdah ladies, a number of whom has come.

The arrival was private, and nothing, except the arrangements made by the railway, was done for the reception of His Highness. It was only after 8 in the morning, after His Highness had his tea in the train, any preparation was made for a move to His Highness's bungalow at Nepean Sea-Road. The retinue and the household went first. A number of motor-cars and taxi-cabs carried the ladies of the zenana and Her Highness the Begum and the favourites of the zenana went in special carriages. At 9-25 His Highness accompanied by a few of the suite went in His Highness's car. The following gentlemen were amongst those who comprise the suite of His Highness :—Colonel Sir Afsul-ul-Mulk, Moulvie Ahmed Hussen, Nawab Sadik Jung, Nawab Nazir Nawz-ud-Dowla, Nawab Salar Jung, Major Osman-yar-ud-Dowlah, Captain Mumtaz-yar-ud-Dowlah, Dr. Shamir Khan, Nawab Shahzoor Jung, and Moulvie Anwarulla Sahib.

It is stated that His Highness will make a stay of one week in Bombay.

TELE. CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

The junior native clerks employed in the Telegraph Department entertain certain grievances, in consequence of the new arrangement, which is being introduced into the Department. In the first place they say that they are deprived of chances of promotion, and they complain that to get an increment of a small amount they have to wait for a considerable number of years; further that openings for them on better salaries have been curtailed and the initial salary has been reduced. Before the amalgamation scheme was introduced, the junior clerks were often taken into the signalling section, and that meant an increase of pay. Now they are tied to their desks, which greatly restrict their material prospects. The clerks complain that they are often called on to put in extra work, for which they are not entitled to any compensation, whereas the seniors have little or no work after their prescribed hours. Again the local or house allowance, which the seniors enjoy is not given to them.

The complaint, it is stated, exists amongst one hundred and twelve clerks of the department. A number of them met yesterday evening, at the Hindu Telegraph Recreation Club, to discuss what steps should be taken to get their grievances redressed. It was suggested that a memorial should be sent to the Director-General, who, they hope, will favourably consider their grievances.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BRADSHAW—Sept. 14 at her residence, Sedgemere, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, Tomasina Mary, widow of John Bradshaw, Inspector of Schools, Madras, and youngest child of the late James Benison of Slieve Russell, Ballyconnell, R. I. P.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALLANA—Oct. 4, at her residence on Warden Road, Fulbai, wife of Rehemoobhoy Allana, agent of the Indo-China Mill. Deeply mourned by her large circle of relatives and friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, (in liquidation) General Meeting, Forbes Street, 5-30 p. m.
Rovers' Football, Cooperage, 5-15 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Every man can look back when it is too late, and see how money might have been made.' —Scranton Tribune.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "India" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Parcel mail for China, closes at the same hour.

LECTURE.—Mr. A. Govindacharya Svami will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort,) at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) Subject :—"Mazdayasnism and Vaishnavism." The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written examination of the Elementary Sanitary Class will be held in the Lord Harris Municipal School, Carnac Road, on Saturday, 26th instant, 2-30 to 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) The oral examination will be on 2nd Nov., between 12-30 and 2 p. m.

GUJRATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the above Association, Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will deliver a public lecture on "The Life of Mrs. Booth," under the presidency of Miss B. A. Engineer, M. A. LL. B., at the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School (C. P. Tank Road), at 5 p. m., to-day.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,190. Among them the number of new admissions was 553; classified as stated below:—Men 140, women 203, and children 210. Total 553. The average daily attendance was 73.

VURJEEVADASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the last month, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,833, among them the number of new admissions was 516, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 329, Mussulmans 113, Parsees 4, Christians 52, and other class 18. The average daily attendance was 61.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral took place on Friday evening, of Mr. J. A. Gregson, an officer of the North-Western Railway, who died at Colaba on Thursday evening. The deceased had been a lieutenant of the North-Western Railway Volunteers, and was given a military funeral, the band of the 1st Battlion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and 40 rank and file being present.

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.—Saturday being the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Portuguese Republic, the Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay, held a reception at the Consulate, between 5 and 7 p. m., on the day. The Portuguese Bishop and a large number of Goans attended the function, and enthusiastic felicitations were tendered.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Dhakoo, a Hindu mistry, aged about thirty, accidentally fell from the terrace of a temple at Mahaluxmi, while helping other labourers in putting up a scaffolding in front of the temple. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, died subsequently. At the inquest on his body, held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, on Saturday morning, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. —On Saturday at 9-30 a. m., the fireman of the up local train, No. 903, drew the attention of his driver when the train had passed a culvert near Dadar Station to the fact that a woman had been knocked down by the train. The matter was reported to the police, who, on search, found the body of a Hindu woman lying down the slope with severe injuries to her head, and her right arm broken. She was dead. The body was removed to the Morgue, when Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning. Bala Nana, a labourer, identified the body as that of his wife, Shoo, aged 25 years. She left her home at Sion, on Saturday, at 8 a.m., to see her mother. The engine driver of the train and two bricklayers, who were working very near the spot, where the accident occurred, gave evidence before the jury. The latter recorded a verdict of accidental death.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

A disastrous fire, as a result of which damage of three lakhs and a half is estimated, is reported at Rachel Sassoon Mill at Kalachowkie, at half-past four on Saturday morning. The ramosi, on duty, noticed smoke coming from one of the godowns at the main entrance of the mill, where 1,500 bales of American cotton were stacked for the use of the mill. The ramosi game an alarm, and the mill officials, at first, had recourse to the fire-destroying appliances of the mill, but finding that the flames had increased, and that the mill-appliances were insufficient to combat with them, they called for the Municipal Fire-Brigades from Chinchpoogly, Kalachowkie, Byculla, and Fort. Engines from these stations promptly arrived. The engines did useful work and in about an hour's time, the fire was under control. By seven in the morning the fire had been completely extinguished.

The cause of the accident is a mystery, and the damage to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000, which was caused by fire and water, is convered by insurance.

The managing agents of the mill are Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Komti Marriage Frauds.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Krishnaswami Chetty bin Venkteshan Chetty, who had been convicted by Mr. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of the offence of abetment of cheating and inducing delivery of property and sentenced to eighteen months, rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions' Judge, in his judgment, stated that this was one of the several Komti marriage fraud cases. Komtis were a caste of Vaishya traders. For some reason or other there was a scarcity of marriageable girls in the caste at Poona and Sholapur, and it was the practice of marriage brokers to bring girls from different parts of the country to get them married at Sholapur and Poona. A heavy marriage price was usually paid, and the industry was a thriving one. It was discovered about eight months ago that in several instances the girls so married were not Komtis, but low caste Shudras, and complaints of cheating were accordingly lodged against the brokers and their accomplices.

In the present case the story for the prosecution was that the accused, his brother Gopal Chetti, and one Pattabhi were marriage brokers and were in the habit of bringing girls from Madras to Pandharpur and Poona for marriage to Komtis. In the month of August 1910, Pattabhi and Gopal Chetti came to Pandharpur, with four young girls, who, they saif were Komtisr They were accompanied by certain other persons, said to be relatives of the girls. Bridegrooms were selected for the four girls and marriages were celebrated in the temple of Venktesh at Kumbhey in the Madha Taluka. Before the brokers left, they were paid sums varrying from Rs. 1,000, Rs. 760 and Rs. 700. The money was paid to the accused Krishnaswami Chetty and Pathachi. The Madras police got information that the girls in question were Shudras, traced the parents of the girls and found that their information was correct. The Madras police came to Pandharpur and arranged to restore the girls to their parents. Pattabhi and Gopal Chetty then absconded, and have not yet been arrested. The accused was tried before the Madras High Court for the offence of kidnapping, but was acquitted as the evidence disclosed that the girls, whom they had taken to Pandharpur, had not been stolen from their parents, but were voluntarily given up or more probably sold. After the acquittal of the accused by the Madras High Court, he was re-arrested and brought to Sholapur, and tried for the offence of cheating committed in Pandharpur.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships dismissed the petition of the appellant.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

The Court also disposed of an application filed by Chandabhai Amarsing, who was convicted of the offence of sending up a false report to the police, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprison ment by Mr. Husbands, First Class Magistrate of Godhra.

On appeal, the Sessions Judge, Broach, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Mr. Ratanlal appeared fos the appellant.

In this case the appellant who was the police patel of Tarsang, Godhra, sent a report to the Police Sub-Inspector, stating that one Kala Bechar had been arrested for entering the house of a widow with the intent either to commit theft or assault. The police made an investigation and reported that the case was a false one. The appellant was convicted and sentenced as stated above.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that it was contended on behalf of the appellant that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to enquire into the offence, and that there was no sanction at all to prosecute the accused. The Court held that the prosecution was good and valid, because the law did not require that any sanction should be accorded in such a case.

The offence was not committed in or in relation to any proceeding in any Court, therefore no sanction was needed for the prosecution of the appellant.

The Court discharged the rule.

DEAL IN SILVER.

On Saturday, before Mr. Justice Heaton, a notice of motion was argued in the suit filed by Cowasji Mancherji Davar against Pirojshah Behramji Avasia.

Mr. Lindesay J. Roberton, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mulla and Mulla appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant was his agent. He claimed from him Rs. 12,675, being balance due on a former account and Rs. 55,000 being profits of transactions in silver.

Mr. Robertson prayed for an interim injunction and also for the appointment of an interim receiver.

Mr. Davar opposed the application on the ground that no injuction was necessary.

The hearing for the application was adjourned, the defendant meanwhile undertaking not to recover any of the sums due from constituents, until he arranged to deposit security to the satisfaction of the Court.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CASE.

Mr. Kenneth Kump, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. R. Barlow, Dr. Khurshedji N. Sahiar, Mr. R. P. Brown, Mr. Sorabji Warden, and Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, directors of Treacher and Company charged Mr. Shapurji N. Gazdar, landed proprietor, with defamation and insult at a general meeting of the shareholders of the company held in August.

Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Saher barrister instructed by Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, with Mr. Kanga and Mr. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Saher read the written statement of the accused, in which he had explained his own position at considerable length. It was stated that the accused had taken a very deep interest in the management of the Company and he had devoted a great amount of his time and substantial sums of money to trying to improve the management of the Company, or if that could not be done to get it wound up for the benefit of the shareholders. The shares of the Company were quoted between the years 1891 and 1900, at figures varying from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 950, and between 1900 and 1910. they were quoted at Rs. 1,000 to 500, These high prices continued up to 1903, and from 1903 the shares began to go down and at the present day after having touched the figure of Rs. 1,300 that is to say, a premium of Rs 800, they were now quoted at a discount of Rs. 50, and were worth only Rs. 450 and it was his honest belief and the belief of a considerable body of shareholders that if the Company were wound up at once each shareholder would get for his share at least Rs. 750, that was to say Rs. 300 more than their present market value.

It appeared to the accused and other shareholders that the business of the Company had really been carried on at a loss during the year ending 31st March, 1910, though the balance sheet ostensibly showed a profit of Rs. 40,795-2. This figure included the annual interest on the securities, &c, held by the company (viz., Rs. 9407-3-4) and took no account of the rent which the immovable properties of the company would fetch if instead of being occupied by the Company, they were let out so as to realise a fair rent, which would approximately come to Rs. 50,000. The total of the above two items amounted to more than the profit shown.

ACCOUNTS ON ALLEGED FALLACIOUS BASIS.

The expenses of the Company as shown in the balance sheet were exclusive of the rent, which the Company would necessarily have to pay if its own premises were let out. The accused and some other shareholders were, therefore, of opinion that under the existing circumstances it would be disadvantageous to continue the business of the company. Thereupon two shareholders named Mr. Kooverji M. Mehta and Mr. Ardeshir E. Dalal, and the accused addressed a letter, bearing date 18th July 1910, to the shareholders of the company, setting forth in brief the reasons and requesting them to assemble in a private meeting on 23rd July 1910 to consider what course should be adopted and what suggestions should be made to the directors. To this letter was appended a statement showing the working of the business of Treacher and Co., for ten years, and showing by tables and figures that the profits shown in the balance sheets of the company during these years were not the real profits of the company and the balance sheets were made on an entirely fallacious basis. In the last column of the said tabular statement was shown what was described as the real result of the working of the company for these years. A meeting of shareholders was accordingly held at which inter alia a resolution was passed, appointing a committee of seven shareholders, including the accused to inerview the board of directors and to suggest to them the abandonment of such part of the company's business as was not remunerative. All along the accused had taken a very active and prominent part. The committee offered to lend the services of two of its members to co-operate with the directors without any remuneration for the purpose of investigating the working of the business of the company. The Directors refused to avail themselves of this offer on the ground that it was not necessary, and that it would be tantamount to an expression of a want of confidence in them.

ALLEGED ERRORS IN STOCK-TAKING.

After this an annual general meeting of the shareholders was called by the Directors on the 27th July, 1911, and directors report for the year ending 31st March 1911, was circulated among the shareholders This report showed that a large amount of the loss was attributable to errors in stock-taking in spite of the fact that reports preceding the year contained assurance that stock had been correctly taken, the directors attempted to excuse themselves by stating that the loss was not altogether attributable to the past year, thus admitting that the previous balance sheets in this most important particular were incorrect. Seeing that the complaint of the aforesaid committee in this respect had been perfectly justified, the Chairman and Directors before the business of the meeting commenced, endeavoured to conciliate the members of the Committee, among whom he was the most active by conceding that they would accept co-operation of three members from the Committee. At this meeting newspaper reporters were, for the first time, excluded, and on a shareholder protesting, the Chairman explained that he wanted to make a statement regarding the late manager. After the proceedings commenced, Mr. Barlow said, in the course of his speech that subsequent to the retirement of the late manager, several errors had been detected in the course of stock-taking, and that as a result the stock of the company was found to be of a value much less than shown in the balance sheet. Accused had said that there was gross negligence on the part of the directors not to have checked and verified the stock before the late Manager gave over charge of his office to the new manager. He had also stated that under the circumstances liquidation was the only salvation.

THE MEETING IN QUESTION.

The annual general meeting of the company for the year ending 31st March, 1912, was held on 1st August last. Some shareholders addressed the meeting, adversely criticising the affairs of the company, pointing out that the balance sheet and the accounts were inaccurate and did not reveal the true position of the company and asked that the company go into liquidation. Mr. Kola, solicitor, who was one of these, addressed the meeting and in the course of his speech he said that the balance sheet was a juggling of figures to make the shareholders believe that the company had made a profit of Rs. 28,000, when as a matter of fact there was an actual loss of Rs. 17,000 suffered by the company. He said that the accounts were an illusion.

THE EXPLANATION.

The accused was present at the meeting and read his speech from a manuscript which he had brought with him. He stated among other things that the report contained incorrect statements of accounts, that the directors had adopted a policy adverse to the interests of the shareholders and that the deplorable result was due to negligence and mismanagement on the part of the directors. With regard to the balance sheet and accounts, he stated that they did not show the real position of the company and were misleading. Neither in the course nor the end of his speech had the accused used the words "the accounts were false to the knowledge of the directors or "the accounts are false, you know that and I am prepared to prove it before the High Court." Throughout the proceedings of the meeting there was a great confusion, and the chairman and directors were considerably upset and irritated by the attitude taken up by the speakers, especially by the speech of Mr. Kola. The Chairman addressed the metting in reply to the criticisms of the shareholders. He said he was entirely taken aback at the attacks made by the shareholders, the opposition of all the shareholders present except four Directors and three other shareholders. He got excited and stigmated the accused's remark as to the report of the board being misleading as 'a lie'. At this gross provocation and insult couched in the most offensive language the accused got excited and made a retort on the spur of the moment: "If you say it is a lie, then I say your accounts are false." This retort of his provoked by the insulting and offensive language of the Chairman, only repeated in stronger language what he had contended in the speech, namely that the accounts were incorrect and misleading and did not disclose the true affairs and position of the company and were not in accordance with the requirements of law. Even this remark, in order to show his entire bona fides and that he was not actuated by any personal feeling against the chairman or any of the directors, the accused offered to withdraw at the very first opportunity, if the chairman withdrew the insulting and offensive word "lie" which provoked it; but the chairman declined to do so. The accused averred that he had never stated that the accounts were false to the knowledge of the directors, and this was corroborated by the fact that in the printed report of the proceedings of the meeting such a statement was not attributed to him. The meeting was a meeting of the shareholders, and his comments were made in good faith for the protection of his interests and those of a large number of shareholders, whose confidence he enjoyed. The statement was made on a privileged occasion and whatever words he spoke were spoken without malice, on the honest belief that they were true and correct and were called for and justified by the occasion and circumstances, and with an honest intention to promote the interests of the shareholders of the company and not with a desire to injure the complainants, and he prayed that he be acquitted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, Mr. Barlow said that the press reporters were not admitted to the meeting, because he did not think it right in the interest of the company that certain statements which were going to be made, for the information of the shareholders, should be made public. They were in connection with Mr. Knowles, the late manager. In the report of the proceedings of the meeting subsequently published by the company. Mr. Kola's speech was omitted, because he had authorised the witness not to include it in the proceedings. He was sorry for what he had said at the meetig.

Mr. Saher continued that Mr. Kola had never shown regret or even withdrawn his remarks. He had repeated the remarks, and had merely said that the chairman if he chose could omit the same from his report.

The case was adjourned.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A benefit performance, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, in aid of the the Poor Students Scholarship fund was given by the Excelsior Cinematograph on Saturday evening, Mr. Tharkad, Honorary Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood had organised the show and had succeeded in securing a full house which will benefit the fund to the extent of Rs. 700. Mr. Velinkar, president of the Brotherhood, thanked the conductors of the Excelsior Cinematograph for their generous support and Mr. Tarkhad for having the interest of poor students at heart.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 22nd September with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she encountered unsettled weather in the Bay of Bengal and strong northerly wind on the West Coast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda 3,957 tons, Captain J, C, Tice arrived in harbour on Saturday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani; 2870 tons Captain R. White sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, 2086 tons Captain T. Schutt, sailed on Saturday for Durban etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3229 tons, Captain Alberto Merzio, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M. Cotbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 25 cobin, 2276 deck passengers.

The steamer Shirley 2192 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, Sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with bullast.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3398 tons, Captain T. Noguchi, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain T. R. Green sailed on Sunday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 695 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons Captain W. R. Sparrow arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon September 23 with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naderi, 116 tons Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with ballast and 2 deck passengers,

The steamer Kasinga, 2327 tons Captain H. C. Elford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, 5th September with a cargo of coal.

The B, I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara 505 tons Captain C. R. King arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh 29th September via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabins and 102 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Rewa	T Kerr	Transport
In Stream.		
Dunrobin	Carr	
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr A E Harold	Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 4.

Vessel	Tons	Capt.	Dest. Date	Agents
Assaye	4339	Cockman	S'ghai... 23-10	P & O Co
Banca	3794	Poter		P & O Co
Baron Ogilvy	2308	Bridge		T M & Co
Baroda	1899	Penny		M M & Co
Begum	2942	Crebbin		T M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cussack		B N Lang
Glencluny	3067	White		T M & Co
Gramsbergen	3157	Goot		T M & Co
Itaura	3362	Lyne		M M & Co
Kola	510	Elton		M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Brewig		Arab Steamers Ld
Nawab	2041	Kass		T M and Co
Persia	4155	Bradshaw	London ...19-10...	P & O Co
Silverash	2,378	Scraggiel		T M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff		W & A G & Co
Swedagan	3391	Creagh		W & A G & Co
Waddon	2576	Whiston		P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Den of Crombie	3123	Jarvis			K N & Co
A Sardegna	3224	Mezio			R Line
B Barsano	2762	Baxball	K'chi		J F & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4886	Elliott		11-10	K N & Co
D&E Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia		R A Willis
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice			M M & Co
N Umona	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro		W & A G & Co
P Kattenturm	3471	Volkmann	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	L'pool	9-10	W & A G & Co
3 Rajah	3634	Thomson	Java	7-10	T M and Co
4 Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp		J M & Co
5 Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	8-10	M M & Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	950	Cutbush			M M & Co
P & O Dock.					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta, Sept 22
	Chanda	Tice	London, Aug 31
	Sardegna	Mezio	Genoa, Sept 17
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct 4
	Virawa	Coarrow	R'goon, Sept 23
	Naderi	Hughes	Aden, Sept 25
	Kasinga	Elford	N Castle, Sept 5
6	Kasara	King	Busreh, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
	Bo Baru	Noguchi	Kobe
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Praesident	Schultt	Dunbar
6	Nurani	White	Calcutta
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Rahmani	Green	Jeddah

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Assaye, for China, &c.
,, Persia, for London, &c.
,, Merton Hall, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line steamer Clan Fraser arrived at London on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Coy's steamer Matiana left Suez on the evening of the 4th October.

The P and O Co's steamer Medina, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS. OCT. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—87 cwts sawri cottonseed, M. C. Ragpal; 20 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 5 bales wool, N. Kassum; 3 bales wool, M. Khairaz; 80 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 110 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Merton Hall s—420 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—8,000 cwts linseed, Croft Mody and Co; 71 bales hemp, M. Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—264 pieces wood planks, McKenzie Saw Mills.

FOR ANTWERP.

Geddington Court s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Gramsbergen s—2,000 tons manganeseore, R. A. Willis 1,000 cwtscastorseed, 12,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co; 456 bales cotton waste and fly W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,96[illegible] cwts linseed J. Fachiri.

Merton Hall s—5946 cwts wheat. 1980 cwts gingellyseed. G. Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, 8,000 cwts barley K. Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed 21,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Crombie s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy 400 cwts cotton seed K. Visram and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Semiramis s—4,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—160 cwts sharkfins M J. Joomabhoy and Co; 37 cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws A Hoosein and Co 75 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—150 bales twists Buldeodas.

India s—10 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nippon s—300 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 7th October, 1912.

NEWSPAPERS.

It would be difficult to imagine a world in which newspapers had no place. People are so accustomed to look for the daily paper, that they would feel completely at a loss if they were deprived of its familiar presence. Not only does it record passing events and all notable political and social occurrences, it also provides for the reader's use the comments of writers trained in judicious observation, so that with the least possible trouble he may be enabled to form an opinion on all affairs of importance. The utilities of the newspaper are innumerable for, apart from the financial and sporting news which represent interests occupying the minds of an immense number of people, there is hardly an aspect of our economic, intellectual, and artistic existence which does not receive mention in its pages. For about five centuries the world has enjoyed this boon, for the newspaper can scarcely be said to have existed before the printing-press came into use, though its manuscript predecessors enjoyed a wide popularity in the earliest ages. There is certainly a great gap between the paper of to-day, and the first "Acta Diurna" in which Roman actuarii recorded the battles, games, elections, fires and other events which provided the town with gossip. Even in those days high-born dames were anxious to be conversant with political and municipal affairs, for Juvenal mentions a Roman lady who was wont to spend her mornings reading the paper. The original of the sheet was publicly exhibited on a board, to which the copyists rushed with all the eagerness of the modern newspaper-boy; a number of copies were made, and no time was lost in sending them to the provinces, where no doubt they were much appreciated. Laborious transcription was, however, a check to extensive development, and the few controversial pamphlets which appeared in Britain, before the era of the printing-press, did not enjoy a very wide circulation.

In the fifteenth century the enterprise received a tremendous impetus, and a continuous series of news-pamphlets made their appearance all over Europe. Germany and the Netherlands were pioneers of the movement, and the other countries were swift to follow their example. In the year 1625, the "Mercurius Britannicus" and the "London Weekly Courant" were spreading the news of the world to English readers. In addition to these sober weeklies, a number of so-called courants made spasmodic appearances; they were published, when news was plentiful, and they languished when peace or a political lull made items of interest hard to secure. How the poor journalists, or scriveners as they were called, must have been tempted to invent calamities, battles, and assassinations; when they had no ready-made supply of silly-season topics with which to replenish their empty columns. The regular "news-books" were very solid affairs, thick quarto sheets of stitched paper of weight and stability. The "Oxford Gazette" which came out in 1665, was quite an innovation, for it was printed on loose folio sheets, not in pamphlet form but in pages. The ease and convenience of this type of publication soon became apparent, and the "Daily Courant" came into being. This newspaper was printed on one side of a small sheet of paper and enjoys the distinction of having been the first regular daily paper printed in Britain. Most of the papers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had but a very brie life, some of them indeed did not profess to be otherwise than the product of troublous times, as, for example the "Warranted Tidings from Ireland," which recorded the rebellion and the attendant political complications. A canny fellow, named Higgins, made the most of opportunity, and edited a paper which he sold amongst Cromwell's troops during the Scotch campaign. His profits must have been considerable, for he had nothing to fear in the way of competition, and was able to charge exorbitantly for his production.

With varying fortunes the news-sheets multiplied and developed. Censorship and the watchful eyes of potentates made the life of editors very precarious as many an indiscreet man found to his cost. John Wilks certainly had cause to rue his frankness as he sat in his prison in the Tower after witnessing the public burning of No. 45 of the "North Briton." Perhaps, however, he was relieved to hear that the hangman's offices were required only for the destruction of the offending journal, and not for the execution of the outspoken author. Many were the vicissitudes which made editing a hazardous undertaking. A heavy duty on advertisements practically closed one fruitful source of profit, and a government tax of a halfpenny per sheet slew many a struggling paper, and ended the career of some old-established concerns. Those which survived were retailed at the very high price of sevenpence apiece, a prohibitive cost for all but the very well-to do, so that in the reign of George III, a few ill-authenticated items of news were an expensive luxury. One by one the disabilities were lessened and the duty gradually reduced and finally removed. The repeal of the Paper Duty in 1861, opened the way to financial success, and from this date onward the number of publications increased at a great rate, and the nineteenth century saw the definite establishment of the newspaper in its present position of popularity and power. This influence it is hardly likely to lose, for the daily paper has become an indispensable adjunct to our business and our pleasure. By means of it, we can follow step by step every movement of the world's advance in science and knowledge; we can keep up with progress and share the thoughts of the great savants and literary luminaries. Many other gifts which Time and man's ingenuity have brought to us we could relinquish, but we could scarcely bring ourselves to forego the interest, daily renewed, of getting into touch with the rest of the world by means of that product of civilization, the newspaper.

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WHO SHOULD BE HANGED? The enquiries following the collapse of houses in Bombay, which occur with unfailing regularity about the beginning of the monsoon, have furnished subject for many uncomplimentary comments in the daily local press, but they pale before the details of an accident that occurred recently in Buffalo, U. S. A. The roof of the new waterworks pumping station, which was being covered with slabs of concrete, fell in without any warning, killing eight men who were at work laying the slabs. The roof was a sloped one, with a ridge ventilator and the framing consisted of steel trusses. At the inquest, held before the district attorney in the city court, it was held that the collapse was due to the omission of diagonal bracing between the trusses and also the omission of wind braces, so the architect and the contractor for the steel work were indicted as responsible for the negligence, which constituted the crime of manslaughter in the second degree. The case then went before Judge Brennan who, after a five weeks hearing, exonerated the accused from the above charges, but still held the architect responsible for the deflection of the east foundation wall. The architect then went before the Grand Jury who agreed that the collapse was due not to defective bracing, but to defective foundations and for this they held the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works of the City responsible. But the indictments against these two officials were dismissed by Justice Pooley on the ground that the evidence before the Grand Jury did not warrant them. Next followed a judgment for 14,000 dollars against the City of Buffalo, in favour of the widow of one of the workmen killed, but both plaintiff and defendant have appealed against it. This is the legal history to date. In an enquiry into the state of the damaged building held by a technical commission, various deviations from the plans of the metalwork were discovered, and reported. Sizes of important parts had been reduced and diagonal braces, indicated in the plans had been omitted. As this report was delivered before the award of damages against the city, the circumstances of the legal proceedings become all the more extraordinary. The "Engineering News" of New York, has a scathing article on the subject beginning with a definition of the word "accident." A true accident, says that journal, is an occurrence of an afflictive nature, for which no one can be held responsible; it is, in the language of contracts, an "act of God." Most of the disasters therefore that occur in engineering work are not accidents at all, and are traceable to certain weaknesses in system or design, that might have been "foreseen" by the exercise of a proper amount of technical intelligence. The failure to exercise such intelligence by responsible persons is classed by law under the general term of criminal negligence, and is punishable by fine or imprisonment. This authority further adds:—"Certainly some one is responsible, but in the maze which the legal luminaries and authorities have produced, there is no hope of reaching the right man."

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THE DAY OF REST. Religious associations have given a slightly sanctimonious sound to the phrase 'the Day of Rest'; but it would be a pity if this poetic name for Sunday were to disappear. Not only are the words beautiful in themselves, but the thing they represent is so valuable as to be worth conserving by people of all ranks and beliefs. The preservation of a weekly Day of Rest is an object for which all may strive whatever their religious views may be, and for which the devout and the secular may work together. The highest end of life, whatever it may be, is best furthered by a complete holiday once in every week. Experience has taught that; and independently of religious sanctions men have discovered that they are better and happier for abstention from work every seventh day. How a man should spend his Sunday is a question for his own conscience; but it is incumbent on every man to see that his recreations or devotions involve others in as little trouble as possible. It is the one objection from a philosophic point of view to the relaxation of Sunday observence, that it increases labour and deprives others of their rest. We are therefore, glad to see that a representative gathering of members of the theatrical profession decided to oppose the opening of theatres in London on Sundays. The leading actors do not need to concern themselves about their own interests in the matter. They can take long holidays and find change and rest for themselves in beautiful surroundings every year; but knowing as they do the work of the theatre, they are afraid that Sunday performances will press hardly on the junior players and on the subordinate staffs. They, therefore, advise the profession as a whole to hold on to their Sundays, and to guard their present privileges. That is a truly philanthropic resolution; and its general adoption throughout the Home country would save a situation which bicycles and now motor-cars are endangering. The progressive nations of Europe are the foremost and the most particular in demanding the weekly holiday; and many thoughtful Frenchmen regret the extent to which Sunday labour has crept into France after Sunday amusements. Although no one would now wish to impose legal restrictions on a man's way of amusing himself, yet it must be noticed that elaborate amusements involve labour on Sundays just as on other days. It might, even as is suggested in France, be the duty of the State to intervene for the rescue of the people's chief privilege. That is not the English way, however, and it is more likely that good sense will prevent the loss of this valuable heritage in England.

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EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION. It is not long since we took occasion to express disagreement with some portions of a letter addressed by the European Defence Association of Calcutta to the Government of India, in which certain imputations were made against the impartiality of certain Judges of the Calcutta High Court. The same Association, we see, has now issued a manifesto in which it is stated that the time is ripe for a wider political organization in which all Europeans in India may have a share. The telegraphic summary of the document goes on to state that until comparatively recent times Europeans in India looked to Government to protect their interests, but the growth of political knowledge and the organisation of political opinion among the people of India have brought about a vast change, and unless Europeans unite to make themselves heard with no uncertain voice, their influence will wane and the only voices heard will be those of organisations which, if not in actual conflict, are not in sympathy with those of the European community and of some of which the avowed aims are inconsistent with the maintenance of British rule in India. Once more we must confess that we cannot follow the reasoning of the Association. We fail entirely to see that Europeans have need to organize politically, or why they cannot still look to Government to protect their interests. It is perfectly true, of course, that Indians have changed, and that they have organized with a view to securing redress of what they believe, rightly or wrongly, to be their grievances. Their political aspirations led a number to engage in propaganda which was diametrically opposed to established law and order; but we believe that this propaganda is in rapid process of being killed, and that all that will remain will be a healthy agitation working for the attainment of legitimate ideals. We do not deny that there is still in some parts of the country some of the old bitterness of feeling which marked the years immediately following the establishment of the boycott movement, but that feeling is rapidly subsiding, and the willing manner in which Indians of standing and repute are co-operating with the various provincial Governments is we think evidence of the fact that we are rapidly reverting to older and happier conditions. At the same time Government has still a somewhat difficult task to complete, namely, the settlement of conflicting claims and interests, and until this has been performed it will be neither patriotic nor discreet to embarrass Government by embarking on a separate political propaganda whatever its objects may be. This is a point of view which we think all Europeans in this country should consider carefully. At the same time there are directions, outside the pale of politics, in which much useful work can be done. First of all comes the problem of education for Europeans, and in this connection it is, perhaps, not necessary to point out that co-operation with Government, and not independent working, alone will lead to success. Again, social reform among poor Europeans and Eurasians is another field in which there is a vast scope for good work—once more in co-operation with Government; and we put it to our friends of the Defence Association that more benefit will accrue to the community at large if these problems are tackled, than if a bludgeon is taken to the gates of the Council.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday were—Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., and Lady McCalmont, Mr. M. S. D. Butler. C.V.O.C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Butler, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., and Mrs. Kincaid.

A report from Ranchi states that further efforts are to be made to find a suitable hill station for Bihar and Orissa, and this time the Himalayas, west of Darjeeling, will be examined for a site.

Owing to a derailment on the G. I. P. Ry. Line at Khandwa, the mail trains from Calcutta and Punjab arrived in Bombay late, therefore the mail steamer "Egypt" left the Bombay harbour shortly after the 8-30 p. m. as usual on Saturday instead of 2 39 p. m. as usual.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS.

Germany's Hint to Italy.

PACIFICATOIN OF MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, on Wednesday, published a telegram from Constantinople, stating that an agreement has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria with a view to joint action against Turkey, even, in given circumstances, against the will of Austria-Hungary and other Powers, as the result of an understanding between the two Governments regarding certain zones of influence in Turkey. This understanding was arrived at through the influence of Russian diplomacy, which has long aimed at an adjustment between Servian and Bulgarian interests in Macedonia, without perhaps, wishing to go so far as war for the sake of it. The Serbo-Bulgarian understanding probably includes a provision assigning the northern part of the vilayet of Kossovo, and perhaps the town of Uskub, to the Servian sphere, Servia in exchange renouncing her interests in Southern Macedonia. A similar agreement is believed to have been arrived at with Greece, but it can only refer to the southernmost part of Macedonia. This agreement accordingly resolves itself into a common consent on the part of the small Balkan States to divide the provinces of Turkey into three national territories, Servian, Bulgarian, and Greek, and one international territory, in addition to Albania, which is considered as confined to the districts of Skutari, Ipek, Jakova, and Prizrend. The autonomy to be wrung from Turkey, for the three national territories is regarded differently from that to be obtained for the international territory, which nearly corresponds with the limits of the Great Bulgaria of the Treaty of San Stefano. Slav diplomacy is now working zealously to convince Russia, that the moment is favourable for preventing the further advance in the Balkan peninsula by Austria-Hungary which is believed to be an contemplation. It is also assumed that if the three Powers composing the Triple Entente were to protest against any interference with the intended attacks on Turkey, and try to localise hostilities, as they have always done, then Austria-Hungary would hardly act alone as against the Triple Entente. In Bulgaria, it is considered out of the question that Rumania would interfere with any enterprise on the part of the Balkan States which does not threaten the existence of Turkey.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S PROPOSALS.

The visit of the Marquis di Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to the Foreign Minister and the Grand Vizir had reference to the situation in the vilayet of Skutari. The Malissori revolt was caused apparently by the shooting by the Turks of fourteen mountaineer prisoners in the country south of Skutari, who, it is alleged, attempted to escape. One hundred and fifty Malissori are imprisoned at Skutari, which fact is believed to be another cause of the rising. The Government, however, is confident that with the arrival at Skutari of Ibrahim Pasha's mission order will be restored. It is granting the Malissori and Mirdites, the same concessions as those given to the Northern Albanians. The Council of Ministers has decided to allocate a sum of £20,000 to each of the five Armenian Vilayets to enable them to bring about a settlement of the land question between the Armenians and the Kurds. No further developments are expected in connection with Count Berchtold's proposal for a conference of the Powers on the Balkan's question, which, after the explanations given here and in the European capitals to the effect that Austria-Hungary did not contemplate proposing a scheme of reforms for the European provinces of Turkey is considered closed. The Porte now feels more reassured as to the situation in the Balkans.

TRIPOLI PEACE TREATY.

The "Temps" publishes a despatch, which has every appearance of being inspired, stating that official circles in Rome, express great satisfaction at the progress made with the negotiations for peace in Tripoli, which were resumed on Thursday. Signor Bertolini, one of the Italian negotiators, has taken back full instructions, and it is considered that there are only a few secondary points to be settled before proceeding to study the form to be given to the treaty. There were altogether 64 questions for examination. Special stress is laid on the fact that the treaty in course of preparation will not be merely a temporary agreement arranging a modus vivendi. On the contrary, the Cabinets of Rome and Constantinople attach importance to the necessity of concluding, once and for all, a complete treaty defining the future relations of the two Powers, her political, religious, financial economic, commercial, and naval. Ass oon as the treaty is signed, which, it is said, is imminent Italy will, by every means in her power, encourage Turkey to reconstitute her forces and re-establish prerogatives. This confirms the sense of what has recently been published that Italy expects in the future to enter into bonds of friendship with her present foe, and looks forward to the time when both Powers may require a mutual moral, if not material support. Should a reformed Turkey finally join the Mediterranean entente of England, France, and Italy, it should constitute an invaluable factor for peace in the Near East.

GERMANY'S HINT TO ITALY.

The French evening newspapers of Wednesday, all contained, long comments on an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" stating that if Italy proposed extending the scope of the Triple Alliance to Mediterranean questions such a proposal would meet with approval in Berlin. It seems to be taken for granted that this statement was inspired whereasit may simply be an independent expression of opinion put forth as a feeler. It is pointed out that the intention to move French ships of war from the North Sea to the Mediterranean was previously intimated in a friendly manner to Italy, and did not appear to arouse susceptibilities in Rome. The addition of the Brest ironclads to the Mediterranean command was not meant to be permanent, but was in accordance with the well-established theory that it is better to be thoroughly strong in one sea than moderately so in two. Of course, it is idle to pretend—and it never was seriously asserted—that this decision was taken independently of all political considerations, but France's new interests in Morocco with Italy's in Tripoli quite justified the alteration in the fleets without implying any sinister designs against Italy. It is evident since the annexation of Tripoli that Italy's interests in the Mediterranean have grown enormously, and will require greater naval protection; but her old entente with England and later with France in the Mediterranean need not be any means be shattered, and the suggested intervention of Germany, which is not a Mediterranean Power, strikes French opinion as strange, to say the least.

BELATED GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The "Temps" comments as follows on the question:—"Since Italian unity was realised Italians have always dreamed of a greater Mediterranean Italy. When Tunis escaped them they hoped to obtain compensation through their allies, who, however, declined all support. Italy then turned towards England in 1886, to France in 1900, and to Russia in 1909, and, thanks to the entente with these Powers, she was enabled, in 1912, to realise her ambitions with regard to Tripoli. Germany hitherto had done nothing to assist, and did nothing then, nor during the last year has she helped to obtain recognition of Italy's annexation of Tripoli, as she did for Austria in the matter of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Now when Italy by herself is on the point of success, Germany, steps in, saying: 'Entrust me withyour Mediterranean interests —turn your back on old friends.' Regarding the Triple Alliance, not a word or act in French diplomacy justifies the assertion that France wishes to hinder its renewal. Nobody in France, asks Italy to give up alliances, and France England, and Russia alike are quite satisfied with the status quo. On the contrary, Germany suggests an alteration not from any solicitude for Italian interests, for which she cares as little as in 1882, but because she believes—we fancy, wrongly—she would gain by the rupture of Italy's Mediterranean agreements."

THE "FRANKFURTER'S" ARTICLE.

In the course of its article, in which it returns to the questions involved in the concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says :— The French newspapers, which are convinced of the high political significance of this measure, have, with their wanted frankness, betrayed against whom it is directed. It strengthens the Triple Entente against the Triple Alliance. We know that the latter falls to be renewed next year. From various reports it may be inferred that Italy, as a condition of the renewal of the alliance, has asked that her interests in the Mediterranean should be guaranteed. She must consider the balance of power there threatened when she is concerned for its defence. The growing cordiality between Great Britain and France, and now the concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, have evidently perturbed the Italian Government, which appears to fear that the Mediterranean may be transformed into an Anglo-French sea. Its proposal that the Triple Alliance should be extended to the Mediterranean is said to have been favourably received in Berlin, and according to one newspapar Germany herself made the proposal. Germany is not a Mediterranean Power, but her position as a world Power has necessarily drawn her into the policy of Mediterranean interests. The aim of Italian policy, namely, the freedom of the Mediterranean and the maintenance of the balance of power, can and must be approved by Germany. Austrian policy has evidently the same object. Whether Germany, however, should go so far as to guarantee this object, i.e., to carry on, if need be, a great war on its behalf, must be carefully considered by German statesmen. In our opinion the apprehension of the Italian statesmen, if not unfounded, is yet exaggerated—for the present, at least. The concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean seems to us merely designed to prevent Italy from renewing the Triple Alliance and transferring to it the defence of its interests in the Mediterranean. Italy is to remain by the side of Great Britain and France; this is the warning intended to be conveyed by the action of France. That a threat and then its execution should follow the warning is incredible, for too many important interests are at stake for Great Britain and France. It will not be easy for Italian statesmen to find the right answer to the step taken by Delcasse."

MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

Whilst an acrimonious discussion is continuing regarding the decision to concentrate the French fleet in the Mediterranean, it may be useful to state simply the comparative strength of the different fleets in the past, present, and the near future. Ten years ago the British Fleet at Malta, consisted of 15 ironclads and five armoured cruisers, and it was successively reduced until, in 1908, England and France together had in active commission in the Mediterranean 18 battleships and seven cruisers, whilst Italy and Austria-Hungary had 13 battleships and four cruisers. At the present moment the Entente navies total twelve battleships and ten cruisers, against 17 battleships and ten cruisers. But even when the six out-of-date French ships from Brest and the cruisers ordered in England join the Mediterranean squadrons, the latter will only consist of 18 battleships and 13 cruisers. Italy, on the other hand, is just launching the Dreadnought Dante Alighieri, which she certainly would not exchange for the six French ships. Where then it may be asked, is the supposed menace? Nobody accuses Italy of any unfriendly intention in adding this splendid new unit to her fleet, and if increase in fleets is to be considered in this light, what—Frenchmen ask—of Germany, who in 1903, had only eight battleships, which she has since increased to twelve in 1905, sixteen in 1906, and which will number twenty at the end of the present year, and 24 at the end of next year, all concentrated in the North Sea? Under these circumstances French opinion deems it unbecoming of Germany to attempt to persuade Italy as to alleged sinister designs of the Entente Powers, which will barely maintain a slight superiority in numbers over the naval forces of the Triple Alliance. Facts and figures are stubborn arguments, and in the face of these probably the discussion will drop, the more so as it will be extremely difficult for Germany to convince Italy that her interests lie in breaking the present Mediterranean ententes after their having proved most useful, and when she appears rather inclined to strengthen them by concluding friendly peace arrangements for the future with Turkey.

PACIFICATION OF MOROCCO.

The *Matin* says:—"General Lyautey is making arrangements for the civil organisation of Casa Blanca. He has been considering a form of municipal organisation in which the native and even the foreign element shall be represented. He intends reinforcing the Consular authorities by administrative officials, and will ask the Government to negotiate with the foreign Powers for the abolition of the Consular Courts, which make the Protectorate merely illusory. He will link up the Sherifian telegraph service with the military wires. Tenders will be invited for the laying of the Tangier-Rabat cable. A civil hospital will be erected; a French-school for 600 pupils will be opened in a month's time; commissariats will be established in the various towns, and a Civil Court of First Instance will sit at Casa Blanca. An official journal will be published. General Lyautey thinks he will have to apply to the home Government for the purpose of effecting an equilibrium in the Budget of 1913, as he has remitted to the Shawian population the arrears of war taxes imposed upon them by General d'Amade." A telegram from Casa Blanca says it is reported from Marrakesh that the Pretender El Hiba has returned to the Sus region, pursued by the followers of El Glawi. It is confirmed that El Hibas withdrawal from Marrakesh before Colonel Mangin's forces was in the nature of a rout, aggravated by the hostility of the population. The Pretender had assembled ten thousand fighting men, and of these two thousand were killed in the fighting or died of wounds or exhaustion during the retreat. The city of Marrakesh is quiet. Abd Selam el Barbochi, an active supporter of El Hiba, has been arrested and lodged in prison. The proclamation of the Sultan Mulai Yussef took place in Marrakesh on the 10th inst., in the presence of all the local notables.

THE BALKAN WAR CLOUD.

OUTBREAK OF WAR APPEARS TO BE CERTAIN.

Porte will Submit only to Armed Intervention.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS IN THE CAPITALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.

A most enthusiastic war meeting was held here to-day, the people interrupting the speakers and cursing the Balkan States.

A demonstration was held outside the Palace, the spokesmen assuring the Sultan that the people were ready to take up arms. His Majesty replied that he was proud of such subjects. Volunteers are coming in in thousands.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The difficulty of the European "steam-roller" getting to work is shown by an inspired statement issued in Paris last night, which, though couched in reassuring terms, declaring that the Powers are agreed with a view to pacific intervention in the Balkans, nevertheless admits that Austria has not yet notified her adhesion to the scheme, and that M. Poincare, the Premier, seconded by the Cabinets in London and Berlin, has been striving from the first to smooth Austro-Russian divergences, and that the reports of the progress of the Bulgarian mobilisation and excitement are regarded as serious symptoms.

Regarding the Balkans, the Emperor Francis Joseph is credited with summing up the situation confidently, and expressing the hope that peace is possible as diplomatists sometimes work miracles, but a telegram from Constantinople received in Paris, states that a detachment of Bulgarian troops has invaded Turkey northward of Koschatz.

A BULGARIAN DENIAL.

Bulgaria officially denies the reports of attacks on Turkish Frontier posts.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Reports of scenes of patriotic fervour on the departure of troops for the frontier are coming from all the Eastern capitals, while slow difficult movements of diplomacy, amidst conflicting interests and suspicions, are recorded from Paris and elsewhere.

Telegrams from Paris and Berlin, mention that Britain is hanging back, out of consideration for Turkey, from the collective action of the Powers at Constantinople.

Despatches from Vienna, record much activity in the Austrian Navy, in preparation for emergencies.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Poincare, the Premier, had a conference lasting two hours to-day, the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian Ministers successively attending.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Speaking at Ladybank to-day, Mr. Asquith said it was a long time since the international horizon had been so threatening. Still, he had not lost all hope that the unspeakable calamity of war would be averted. The Powers were co-operating carefully and loyally in the direction of peace.

NIKOLAIEFF, Oct. 5.

The Greek Consul here has been instructed to prevent the departure of Greek steamers. The merchants of Nikolaieff and Taganrog have joined in the request of the bankers and merchants of Rostoff, who recently telegraphed to the Russian Premier, urging that measures be taken to induce Turkey to release the ships.

The prices of grain have fallen, and freights are rising sharply.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Porte has withdrawn its troops from Samos.

WAR APPEARS TO BE A CERTAINTY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

That war between the Balkan States and Turkey is certain appears to be indicated by despatches from Constantinople, declaring that the Porte is resolved to submit to nothing but armed intervention by the Powers, and to listen to no proposals for reform nor to reduce its forces, till the Confederacy demobilises.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

War preparations are proceeding most actively in Constantinople the streets are full of reservists, headed by bands, hastening to join the colours.

Talaat Bey and Djavid Bey, both of them ex-Ministers and "Young Turks," have volunteered for the front, although they have paid exemption taxes.

The Sultan, in a speech yesterday to the demonstrators, said God would not allow the Fatherland to be trampled underfoot.

It is reported that hostilities have begun on the Montenegrin frontier, the Turks repulsing the Montenegrins at Berana.

There were scenes of enthusiasm at Sofia and Belgrade yesterday at the opening of special sessions of the Sobranje and the Skupstina, on which occasions King Ferdinand and King Peter made warlike speeches.

The steamer "Macedonia" which was commandeered by the Greek Consul at New York, has left for the Piraeus with munitions and four hundred reservists on board. Another steamer followed with one thousand reservists on board, while a third will sail on Monday, conveying further a seven hundred reservists.

Austria's reply is still awaited in Paris, but it is expected that it will be favourable to the action, on which the other Powers, on the British initiative, have decided, namely. strong Austro-Russian representations to the Balkan States. and afterwards, collective action in Constantinople with a view to the Powers' undertaking reforms in Macedonia.

It is hoped that the first step will be taken to-day or, at the latest, on Monday.

TURKEY CIRCULARISES THE POWERS.

LATER.

The Porte, on the 4th inst. circularised the Powers stating that as it anticipated that vigorous verbal representations by the Powers to the Confederacy had not had the desired effect, it was of opinion that the popular excitement in these States could only be subdued by forcible measures on the part of the Powers. The Ottoman people and army, continued the circular, were exasperated by years of criminal agitation, and were ready to accept the latest challenge. The situation therefore, was most grave. If the Powers were too long in agreeing upon forcible measures in the Balkans' hostilities might be precipitated before intervention was effected. The Porte therefore urged the Powers to meet the danger without a moment's delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A special cable to the *Empire* states :—'Whitehall regards the Balkan situation pessimistically. The opinion is that war can only be avoided by a miracle. Britain is strictly neutral and uninvolved in the hostilities, hence the absence of Ministers throughout the crisis. If hostilities break out Mr. Lloyd George will postpone his land campaign, which he intended to open in a fortnight at Swindon.

The majority of Moslems in Calcutta are ignorant of the true state of affairs in the Balkans. The Moslems here generally regard it that there is a conspiracy of kingdoms against Turkey, and they sympathise with the Sultan in his troubles. To-morrow a mass meeting of Moslems will be held on the Federation Hall ground, when the situation in the Balkans will be explained to the audience and resolutions, expressing sympathy with Turkey, will be adopted. It is proposed to issue leaflets in various languages, explaining the present situation in Turkey for the education of Moslems in India, after which a particular Friday will be fixed for prayers for the Sultan in all mosques in India.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

A number of Greek subjects residing in Calcutta and employed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers have received intimation that if there is a general mobilisation of Grecian troops, they will be called out to serve their terms as reservists. Thus far it is not known what classes of Reservists will be called out nor is it certain that there will be a general mobilisation and Messrs. Ralli Brothers and their men concerned are awaiting more definite instructions from the Grecian Government through the Consul before taking any action. It is not expected if reservists are called out that more than two or three men in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Calcutta Office will have to return, but other men in Bombay and Karachi offices will also have to go.

CALCUTTA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

A mass meeting of Musalmans this evening on Federation Hall grounds to express sympathy with Turkey and Persia in their present troubles. The Hon Mr. Golam Hossain Ariff was voted to the chair. The Imam or Chief Priest of Nakhoda Mosque invited the blessings of the Prophet and read out a verse from the Koran. Two other Moulavis explained the objects of the meeting A resolution was moved protesting against the continued occupation of Persia by Russian troops and appealing to the British Government to save Persia from falling into the hands of Russia. Much excitement was evidenced when a copy of the "Sphere" dated 14th September last, was produced containing portraits of Persians hanging from trees by order of the Russians. An old Moulavi moved an amendment asking the British Government to cancel or modify the Anglo-Russian Convention. The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried. The second resolution deplored the Balkan aggression on Turkey, and acknowledged the efforts of the British Government to maintain peace. Copy of the resolutions was sent to the Sultan, the Grand Vizier and the British Foreign and War Ministers. The meeting was a crowded one and a sprinkling of Hindus were also there, one of the speakers being a Bengalee Vakeel named Mr. Jitendralal Banerji.

PEACE WITH ITALY IMMINENT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Reports from Turkish sources of the practical conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy continue to be denied in Rome, the semi-official *Tribuna* declaring that Italy, in view of continued Turkish tergiversation, has fixed an exact date for Turkey's acceptance or refusal of the Italian conditions. The departure from Ouchy of two peace delegates, Signor Bertolini for Italy, and Reshid Pasha for Turkey, is believed to indicate that peace is imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is believed that peace negotiations between Italy and Turkey terminated in a practical agreement yesterday. It is expected that peace will definitely be arranged on Wednesday.

The *Journal de Geneve* says that the arrangement establishes absolute Italian sovereignty in Tripoli without Turkey formally recognising it ; also the restoration of the Ægean Isles to Turkey and the liquidation of the Ottoman Debt in relation to Tripoli by Italy. Otherwise, neither belligerent will pay an indemnity.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The imminence of peace between Italy and Turkey is causing uneasiness among the Balkan Confederacy especially in Greece, where it is declared that peace is unjustifiable.

ROME, Oct. 6.

The *Tribuna* hints that a prominent representative of one of the Balkan States has been to Rome, endeavouring to persuade Italy that it is not in her interest to conclude peace at present. His efforts, apparently, met with a cool reception.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that since it is clear that the Powers will localise any eventual conflict in the Balkans, Germany is very indirectly interested in the question. and can calmly await the united decisions of the two Powers most concerned, namely, Austria and Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

This afternoon's *Empire* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, October 5th :—Turco-Italian peace is practically assured, and will probably be signed in three days. The Sultan abandons the sovereignty of Tripoli but retains spiritual claims. Italy aids Turkey to procure a loan.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Narrative of the Purser of the "Amerika."

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The purser of the "Amerika," at Southampton to-night, said that B.2 crossed the liner's bows with only the conning-tower showing. The engines were reversed and everything done to avert the catastrophe, but the liner hit the submarine amidships and it sank like a stone. The liner was undamaged.

Boats were lowered and a search lasting over an hour was made for possible survivors, but there was no trace of any on board the submarine.

The Admiralty has issued the names of Lieutenant Percy O'Brien and fourteen men drowned.

The King has sent a message of sympathy.

The submarines have been ordered to return to Home ports and the manœuvres have been stopped.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The South African Rugby team beat Devon at Exeter, yesterday, by eight points to nil.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gokhale Goes to Examine the Question.

AN ANXIOUS POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Gokhale left England for South Africa to-day, to examine the question of the Indians in South Africa on the spot. Prior to his departure from Waterloo, a large gathering of Indians, presided over by Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, bade him farewell. The President said that Mr. Gokhale went to South Africa, accredited with the confidence of the whole people of India to study the question of finding a solution to the Indian problem, and to get the public and responsible officials to understand that this question was not only vital to India, but also to the unity of the Empire, which they themselves desired.

Mr. Gokhale, responding, said he was going on the invitation of their countrymen in South Africa. His friend, Mr. Gandhi, was responsible for the step, but he felt it a great privilege to receive an invitation from those, who had been making a brave stand against aggression, and for a position in the Empire compatible with their self-respect as civilised beings.

His object was primarily to acquire first-hand knowledge. He also hoped his visit would be accepted, by his brothers and sisters there, as an indication of the deep interest which India was at last taking in their struggle. He felt that in India they had not risen fully to their responsibilities, but no more time should be lost. The position was daily getting more anxious, and it behoved the leaders to proceed with deliberation and care in advising Indians on this question. If things did not improve within a reasonable time, he hoped to qualify himself by the visit to advise his countrymen in India, what they ought to do to give more assistance. He was not despondent, however, for he believed that when the state of India was known to South African statesmen, they would rise to the occasion, and realise that a solution to the problem was essential to the good of the Empire.

Before sailing for South Africa, Mr. Gokhale had interviews with Sir Starr Jameson and Lord Gladstone, who are now in London.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Gokhale will leave Durban for Bombay, on November 16.

ULSTER'S FIGHT.

Mr. Asquith's Outspoken Remarks.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking at Edinburgh, said that while the Government was determined to carry Home Rule, it was still willing to deal generously with the minority, wishing Ulster to be convinced, not coerced.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In a speech at Ladybank, Mr. Asquith said he would remind the Tories of the mistake they made in regard to the Budget of 1909. They were now on the verge of a capital mistake, and he would warn them again. It was needless to say he referred to Ulster. Neither he nor his colleagues ever under-rated the importance, nor ever spoke but respectfully, of the motives inspiring the rank and file of those opposing Home Rule. Their apprehensions, however, were ill-founded. The safeguards were adequate and ample. The Unionists' claim was the negation of the root and principle of democratic government. The repugnance to obey inconvenient and objectionable laws was not the monopoly of the Ulster Protestants. If the long-cherished aspirations of four-fifths of the Irishmen were not granted, they might turn and say "We will take the law into our own hands ?"

Mr. Asquith finally reiterated that it was the Government's intention to place Home Rule on the staute-book.

REPORTED PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: A report from Ireland states that a soldier acting as a common informer has secured the issue of summonses against two South Londonderry Justices of the Peace, who are signatories of the Ulster Covenant under an Act of the old Irish Parliament, making it felony to administer or take oath or engagement to belong to a seditious society or to disturb the peace.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two Remarkable Events in America and Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

An express train from Boston to New York was derailed yesterday, and after falling down an embankment caught fire. Eight persons perished.

A goods train bolted down a gradient and dashed into a station at Alicante. The engine ran into a crowded waiting-room and turned over, killing nine persons and injuring 122.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Categorical Denial of Election Charges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

Speaking before a Committee of the Senate, which is investigating the campaign contributions, Mr. Roosevelt denied that he ever asked for contributions in 1904, or made promises because of them. He had never heard of a contribution of £30,000 sterling, which Mr. Pierpoint Morgan testified to have made, nor of Mr. Gould's £20,000. He had never asked Mr. Harriman for money, and said that Mr. Penrose should be expelled from the Senate for his allegations about Mr. Roosevelt and the Standard Oil Company.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for New York, this afternoon. He hopes to get the rules relating to the America Cup modified, and he will then challenge with another "Shamrock."

CANADIAN NAVY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.

Six members of the Cabinet have gone to Quebec to select a site for a dry-dock for Dreadnoughts.

A GREAT BATTLE.

Sanguinary Engagement in Nicaragua.

DEATH OF REBEL LEADER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A great battle has been fought in Nicaragua, the Government forces losing one hundred killed and two hundred wounded in attacking the rebels.

Meanwhile, the United States Marines, who had gone at the request of the Consul, were assaulted at Coyotepe, and lost four killed and six wounded.

The Government troops subsequently took Darraca.

It is announced that the rebel leader fled, but that he was wounded and captured, and died later.

The fight is described as the most sanguinary engagement that has occurred in Central America for years.

It is explained that the United States took part in order to protect by force the foreign citizens.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A message to the *Times* from Rio de Janeiro, states that the export coffee trade at Santos, has completely recovered from the effect of the strike. Shipments are now very large.

Estimates of the growing crop, owing to frost, have been revised. The total is now expected to be about 10,300,000 bags.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Wilberforce reverts to the Punjab Education Department.

Captain Young, I. M. S. becomes Health Officer of Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Shillstone, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, are placed temporarily under the Central Provinces Government. The powers and duties at Delhi under the Indian Electricity Act will be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, and not by the Chief Commissioner. It is notified that the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India becomes Electrical Inspector of the Delhi Province.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Holland is posted as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana.

Mr. Ashcroft is posted as Assistant Master in the Daly College, Indore.

Major Dew is appointed Political Agent in Kohat.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Swithinbank, I C. S., reverts to the Burma Customs Department.

Mr. Sequeira, Assistant Director of Statistics, is granted three months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Craster, R. E., is appointed Engineer-in-Chief and Rai Bahadur Ralaram, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S, Ry.

Mr Nathan, Senior Government Inspector of Railways (Circle Seven), is granted one year's leave, Mr. Hom officiates.

LAWLESSNESS IN KHOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct 5.

News from the frontier confirms the report that fresh trouble has arisen in the Khost Valley. The local tribesmen after their rebellion in the summer secured such lenient terms from the Amir, that they are not inclined now to obey the orders of Afghan officials. Gangs of outlaws, too, who were kept at a distance from the Indo-Afghan border, have swarmed back into Khost. General lawlessness undoubtedly prevails at present, and no measures have been taken to suppress it. The officials according to custom are waiting for orders from Kabul.

AN IMAGINARY TRIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

On the 5th of September last, a paragraph appeared in the papers saying that two of the biggest vessels of the North German Lloyd service will take 2,000 German tourists up ths Hooghly next January. In this connection Carl, Simon and Sochue, the Madras agents of the above German Steamship Company write:—"We have asked our head office at Bremen for further information and they have wired us that they know nothing whatever about this trip."

M. SAZONOFF'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A special message to the *Empire* says:—

"The Russian press is dissatisfied with the result of M. Sazonoff's visit and angrily rails against England.

"The *Nove Vremya* says: 'The Balmoral communique was framed to placate Messrs. Lynch and the Persia Committee, and not the Russian public opinion. Others declare the conversations resultless, showing that the Anglo-Russian policies are irreconcilable.' "

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

Pandit Madanmohan Malavya addressed a large gathering of Hindus of Lahore. The meeting was thoroughly representative and influential. Lala Harkishen Lal presided. Referring to the Government decision about affiliation, the speaker announced the decision of the Committee to make the best of a bad job and proceed with the scheme. He also announced that there would be fifteen Colleges under the proposed Hindu University for differents departments of knowledge. Lala Lajpat Rai suggested "Kashi University" as a suitable name for the Hindu University, He hoped the University would direct its energies towards the solution of the bread problem.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Result of the Indian Inquiry.

PROMISE OF THE FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Government of India have forwarded the report by Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson on the technical education enquiry with a covering letter. The Government of India writes,—"Much has been written and said about technical education in India and many experiments have been made. It seemed to the Government of India that the time had come to endeavour to connect educational instruction more closely with business firms, railways, and other employers of labour, to enquire how the former can better meet the requirements of the latter and to point out the way to the further employment of Indians in them. For the enquiry Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson were selected as having special practical experience of the subject. They have conducted the enquiry with evident care in the leading industrial centres of India.

"The Government of Burma agreed that no special enquiry was needed, in that Province and they have submitted an extremely interesting and valuable report from which the Government of India have little doubt much good will result in the future. One of the features of the report is the record in Part II of the interviews with employers of labour. This is perhaps the most useful contribution yet recorded on the subject of technical education in India, representing as it does the matured experience of practical men of business. The Government of India desire to thank the gentlemen, whose opinions have been incorporated in Part II for the assistance, which they have given in this enquiry aud for their frank expression of their experience and opinion. To those mainly, who are ready to assist in future by taking apprentices, their special thanks are due.

"The Governor General in Council is disposed to agree with the conclusion (paragraph 15 of the Report) that the general result of the enquiry, except for the present in the high grade, is very favourable. There are in India, as there have been elsewhere, difficulties to be overcome, but on the whole and seeing how young technical education in India still is, there seems good reason to hope that with patience they will be surmounted. The great need which the report emphasises is to make education more practical not only in technical schools, but also in primary and secondary schools."

The Government of India further writes ; "You will be separately addressed regarding proposals as to State Technical Scholarships when recommendations of the committee, now considering the subject, are received."

ST. HELENA'S, POONA.

Lady Clarke at the Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The annual prize-giving to the students of St. Helena's School, Poona, took place on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Commissoner, Central Division, presiding. Her Excellency Lady Clarke, who had consented to give away the prizes, came early and remained an interested spectator to the end.

The report of the school for the past year was read by Miss Susie Sorabjee, the Head-mistress, after which the distribution of prizes followed.

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency, in the course of her remarks, said : "I visited St. Helena's School last year, and was much interested in all I saw, and I came away with the impression that the girls who were pupils in this school were most fortunate in the good and thorough teaching they were receiving. I was present while several of the classes were being instructed and I was impressed by the interesting way the various mistresses gave their lessons. Their bright and intelligent methods seemed to arouse the earnest attention of the whole class. By these methods the children's intellects are developed and they are encouraged to think for themselves, eagerly seeking more knowledge, as opposed to the dull routine of a class that is only getting through the hour's lessons until the time comes for them to be free. That is true education, which, as the word implies, means not merely the imparting of knowledge, but mainly the cooking of qualities of mind and heart. I came across the following words a few days ago explaining the spirit of Divine wisdom: "It fills men with sweetness, governs them with courage, and enlightens those with excellence who are subject to its direction. Where the Divine spirit dwells there is always simplicity and holy liberty."

"It is a special pleasure to me to visit schools and to find myself in the company of young people who have all their lives before them. I always feel impelled to try and leave with them a few simple thoughts in the hope that I may awaken in them the spirit of sincerity in life."

The Hon. Mr. Curtis proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency which was accorded with acclamation.

A programme of songs and musical items and a child's play, "A Revolution in Sugar-Candia" helped to vary the proceedings.

MOSLEM MISCHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

"There is presumably some organisation of mischief-makers in India," says the *Englishman*, "who are assiduously engaged in circulating dangerous rumours calculated to rouse the fanatical fury of ignorant Moslems. Whether it is in league with the dangerous Moslem society. which is known to exist in Tokio, is not known, but the aims of both seem to coincide and, strange to say, reading of political signs adopted by illiterate Moslems in India agrees in substance with the views of the mischief-mongers in Japan."

EROSION AT DIBRUGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIBRUGARH, (ASSAM), Oct. 6.

The Brahmaputra River has been cutting its banks furiously for some days. A village of about fifty houses has been swept away above the steamer ghat (station) and the River Superintendent's bungalow, an old landmark, is now falling in. The position is serious as it is impossible to say when it will stop and the river is rising fast. Dibrugarh town is quite safe, all the cutting being at the steamer station. With the heavy rise now on it is expected that all bridge work done by the Sappers and Pioneers on the frontier will be washed away.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

Mismanagement Causes Serious Position.

CONSIDERABLE DEFICIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Oct. 5.

With regard to the affairs of the Agra Municipal Board, in the course of a long letter to the Commissioner of the Division, the Provincial Government examines the proposals of the Board, whereby its financial position and administration may be improved and writes with reference to the resolutions:—"I am to request you to point out to the Board in the clearest possible manner that they do not show any adequate realization of the seriousness of their position, or of the responsibilities which rest upon them. No question of relative advantages of direct as compared with indirect taxation has arisen and as regards the terminal tax, the Board must clearly understand that such a tax would bring in materially less than the present receipts from octroi, while rates of the terminal tax higher than those now in force in Cawnpore would be not sanctioned. As regards the house tax the Municipal Act gives adequate powers to remedy the inequalities of assessment.

The Lieut. Governor has had further inquiry made as to the state of Municipal affairs, and considers that the financial situation appears to be even worse than was contemplated, when the first letter was written, as it is understood that the expenditure of the present year is likely to exceed the income by a considerable sum.

An examination of the water-works has shown that the engines are well kept and in good order. The supply of water is however only maintained for a period of 8 hours, and some parts of the city have had reason to complain of a scarcity of supply. An examination of the roads show that the condition is bad and the expenditure on them inadequate.

The lighting is even more inadequate to the requirements of a large city. An average expenditure of under Rs. 10,000 compares very unfavourably with an average of from Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 in the cities of Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The Board must take a serious attempt to put their house in order. They should consider the possibility of introducing a paying system of electric lighting.

The condition of the municipal finances, and of various services has now been examined. Put briefly, it is that their financial position approaches bankruptcy and the municipal services are at a deplorably low standard unworthy of a large and important city.

THE ABOR COUNTRY.

Road-Making and Survey Parties.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

Second Double Company of 48th Pioneers and one Company of Sappers are under orders for road-making on the Mishmi border. They will proceed to Sadiya about the middle of October.

Sanction has been given to the renewal of survey operations in the Abor and Mishmi country in continuation of those undertaken last cold weather. Parties will have escorts of Military Police. It is not intended to do any survey work in the country west of Aborland.

GAMBLING BANKS.

Extraordinary Failures in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Five more gambling banks at Howrah (Calcutta), closed yesterday. Thousands of people who had lately transferred their savings from recognised banks to these gambling banks owing to the high interest offered by the latter, were the sufferers, One such banker disappeared with Rs. 80,000, and the remaining four from ten to fifty thousand rupees.

INSURANCE SWINDLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Of late a large number of cases against newly started Insurance Companies have cropped up. Yesterday at the High Court two such cases came up before Mr. Justice Chitty, who in disposing of them observed that it seemed insurance swindles are rife at Chittagong. In the first case proceedings were stayed, and in the second complainant was asked to seek relief in the civil court.

Yesterday the Third Munsiff of Alipore disposed of a suit brought by a nominee against the India Equitable Insurance Company. The defendant company agreeing to pay the amount claimed, a decree was passed accordingly.

ALLEGED FORGED NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

The Western Sub-divisional Magistrate Rangoon, to-day, committed W. G. Henderson Excise Inspector, to take his trial at the Sessions of the Chief Court, Rangoon, on November 12, on three charges of having on September 21st at the race-course used as genuine three forged currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The complainants are three bookmakers named Russel, Banvard and Horley, who had reasons to believe that the notes were forged.

LEVEL CROSSING COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Last night a frightful accident took place between Balygunge and Kalighat stations (suburbs of Calcutta) on the southern sections of the E. B. S. Railway. While a gharry with four men and one coachman was passing the level crossing, it came into collision with a passing train, and as a result the gharry was smashed and all the men were killed on the spot.

It is expected that the hydro-electric scheme at Simla, will be completed by next May. It is possible that Sir Louis Dane may visit Simla in that month formally to open the installation.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

INDIAN MERCHANTS.

Annual Meeting of the Chamber.

THE YEAR'S LEGISLATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, was held on Saturday, at 3-40 p. m. at their offices in Apollo Street with the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. The proceedings were in Gujarati. There were a large number of Indian merchants present the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Mr. Narottam Gocuidas, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, Mr. D. E. Wacha and others.

The report of the Chamber has already been given in these columns.

Soon-after the President had taken his chair Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narayandas, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Soonderji Harjivan, a member of the Chamber and stated that his client was informed that in the recent election of the Chamber eleven votes were doubled, and of the eleven votes, six votes were rejected. He demanded the names of the six voters whose votes were rejected.

The meeting by a large majority was opposed to the compliance of this request.

HON. MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI'S SPEECH.

In proposing the adoption of the fifth annual report of the Chamber, he referred to the happy and auspicious visit of Their Majesties King-Emperor George and Queen-Empress Mary to this country and also to the address presented to their Majesties, and four leading commercial bodies.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

He further said:—The year was marked by several important commercial Bills being introduced by the Government of India. In fact it may be said that it was a commercial session. We welcome this recognition of the claims of commerce and industry, which were otherwise in danger of being overlooked in favour of the claims of some of the noisier sections of the public. Two of the most important Bills which were passed at the last sessions were the Insurance Companies' Bill and the Provident Societies' Bill. The idea of Insurance is new to this country and it will be sometime before it is developed just as in the West. Just because of this, however, great care needs to be exercised with regard to these companies in order that they may not fall in the hands of designing persons and that innocent people may not be ruined. Life insurance is one of the best forms of investment for the poor and middle classes. The responsibility is all the greater on the promoters and conductors of insurance concerns because the advantage of such a sort of investment generally goes to the survivors of the insured. There was a danger that some people would take advantage of the imperfect condition of our insurance laws and float concerns with the express object of fleecing the public. In fact at some places companies were started and conducted on tot-tering foundations, and there were many failures also. Happily, however, the Government realized the great danger, before it was too late and after receiving almost the unanimous support of the commercial community in its favour passed the bills known as the Insurance Companies' Bill and the Provident Societies' Bill. There is one point with regard to the former or these Bills, to which I may be allowed to draw your attention. It is with regard to actuaries. The Government has wisely insisted in the rules and regulations proposed to be issued in connection with the Insurance Bill on high qualifications of actuaries. Unfortunately, we have not in this country any institution for training men for this profession. So it comes to this that unless some means are adopted to supply this want we shall have to import men from Europe. I hope that the new College of Commerce and similar institutions which may be established elsewhere will provide for this important course. Among the commercial Bills of minor significance passed at the last session were the Post Office Bill and the Stamp Bill, while the consideration of the white phospherous Matches Bill was postponed for one year in deference to the public opinion. Perhaps the most important Bill however introduced at the last session was the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, which is now engaging the attention of the commercial world because of its vast importance in the history of commerce and industry. It was long-since observed that the Companies' Act of 1882 had outlived its time and that changes were required to bring it up to the needs of the times. The history of the last five years has also shown the necessity for fundamental alterations in the Act in order to properly safeguard the rights and interests of the shareholding and depositing public. As long as Joint-Stock enterprise is in its infancy some latitude was required to be given to the promoters and managers, but I think that it can no longer be said that this enterprise is in its infancy. Though it may not have reached the full development achieved in the West, it has come to occupy no mean place in the history of our national commerce and finance and deserve the careful consideration of all interested in the development of this country. The British Companies, Consolidation Act of 1908 offered a very good model for adoption by the Government, and it is pleasing to note that the Bill introduced by the Government has incorporated some of the important provisions of the British Act. The Sub-Committee appointed by your Committee has submitted its report and next week the Committee will consider this and forward the representation to the Government. If I may be allowed to forestall this I may say that one of the most important recommendations we have made is that relating to the power of mortgages of join stock companies. The proposed Bill provides for the registration of mortgages, but we think that this is not by itself sufficient to protect the rights of depositors. We therefore suggest that it should be enacted that when the property and assets of a joint-stock company are to be mortgaged, previous notice of at least two weeks of the mortgage should be given to all prior creditors of the company, as it is not possible, that all prior creditors should be considered as having first charge on the Company. It is contended against this suggestion by some that it will hamper the working of joint-stock concerns by taking from them the power of borrowing. If there as such concerns we should do better without them than allow them to prolong their existence on weak foundations, and delude the public by a sense of false appearance of security. I rather think that such a provision will restore the confidence of the public in joint-stock concerns and bring in a large number of investments the want of which is being felt by many companies. I believe that if the joint stock Companies' Bill is passed after being amended according to some of the important and useful suggestions offered by several public bodies it will instead of hampering the growth of Companies stimulate it by making them sounder and more trustworthy.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIONS.

The Government has recognized the rights of the Indian Commercial Community to this extent that were now allowed to send representatives to the local Legislative Council and the Port Trust. But we have no representatives in the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust, bodies which are intimately connected with commerce and industry. It is, indeed, unfair that the Indian commerce which contributes so much to the development of the City; should not be represented on bodies, which are entrusted with the responsible work of managing the affairs of the City. We hope that our representation to the Municipal Corporation will be favourably considered and steps taken to carry it into effect. Our representation with regard to the Improvement Trust could not be acted upon, as the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Phirozshaw Mehta was ruled out of order, but we hope that the next earliest opportunity will be taken to change the constitution of the Trust, in such wise that all the important elements of the City may be represented on the Board. We are all glad to know that though the efforts of H.E. Sir George Clarke the project of a commercial college will be fully realized next year, and that thus the movement set on foot by your committee by placing commercial education on a systematic and organised basis will be successful :—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The year was marked by an almost unprecedented railway traffic through many reasons and the railway companies through the shortage of waggons and want of proper facilities for traffic were unable to cope with it adequately. This led to a severe strain upon the merchants, many of whom had to experience heavy losses. But the chief complaint of our Indian merchants was that the causes that thus operated in bringing upon them losses were not merely natural causes which they could have put up with, but that it was the system of undue preference followed by some railway companies, which resulted in their not getting waggons even though they were available. This complaint specially came from Cawnpore, where this year the traffic in grain and seeds was very large. There over and above the general complaint of the shortage of waggons was the specific complaint of undue preference given by the railway companies to some merchants. The result was that several of the merchants had to suffer serious losses. The attention of our chamber being drawn to this state of things they wrote to the Railway Board and failing to get a reply sent a telegram to the Hon. Mr. Clarke requesting him to get the trouble removed. The report gives the history of the case. We have now reached this point that the scheme approved of by the Chamber and the G.I.P. Railway Co. is being tried as an experiment at Cawnpore and some other stations, and the results will be discussed at a meeting at Cawnpore to be held in December. The matter is for the present sub-judice, but I may be allowed to say that the policy of undue preference followed by the railway companies in highly reprehensible and is against the rules and regulations of the companies themselves. The plea that preference is given to large exporters and merchants is misleading in as much as many of our merchants would be able to have large trade if they are given the same facilities as the favoured few. I trust the experiment at Cawnpore will turn out successful, and that the railway authorities with the same sympathy which they have shown towards our complaints will definitely leave off their old policy of undue preference and adopt the system of serial loading of goods. Railways are intimately connected with commerce and industry and for the progress of the country it is essential that there should be mutual co-operation between the two. Such a co-operation should be the watch word of the Railway authorities in this country. I mentioned above that one of the causes of the great congestion of traffic on the Railways was the shortage of waggons and also want of some facilities like good terminal arrangements double lines etc. All this requires funds and this financial aspect of the question must be solved by devoting the surplus of the proceeds of the railways to the construction of new and maintaining of the old lines and by raising special railway loans. We have our sympathies with this demand for the want of many important facilities is a hindrance in the way of the development of commerce and industry but at the same time we must say that the expense proposed for the extension and improvement of the lines is almost prohibitive. It must be remembered that the Government has many other calls beside that of the railways, and all educational and sanitary activities will have to be curtailed if the railways only are to get the biggest share of the finances. The difficulty can be met only by adopting one course and that is that attention should be paid for the present to existing lines and that the construction of new lines should be stopped for the present. We can thus have more of rolling stock, more terminal facilities, more double lines and more speed also for goods trains and thus remove the hindrance in the way of trade and commerce. When the Government is asked repeatedly to launch on big expenditure for the railways, it is easily forgotten that there is also irrigation, to which equal attention should be paid. The question is if loans are to be raised for railways why not for irrigation? I fear that the increase in expenditure for railways without taking into account the urgency of the other calls would be an inadvisable policy.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

The question of the Gold Standard for India and Gold Standard reserve being kept in this country is rightly engaging the attention of the commercial public for it forms one of the fundamental questions of our national finance and currency policy. I think that a full and clear case has been made out for the opening of the mints in this country for gold coinage, and that it is high time for the Government to accede to popular wishes in this respect, which were so emphatically shown at the Imperial Council. We want a real Gold Standard and not one in name only as the present gold standard in this country appears to be. The large amount of cash balances held in London by the Secretary of State for India justly causes alarm to our merchants and has evoked strenuous protests from many influential quarters, notably from all the non-official members of the Imperial Council. The amount of these balances is increasing every year and has now reached the gigantic sum of £,40,000,000. The money is therefore loaned out at ridiculously small interest ranging from 2 per cent. to 2 1-2 per cent. Why should not all these huge funds be kept in this country, where capital is badly required and where merchants have to pay sometimes 5 to 7 per cent for their borrowed money? Consider what an effect the transfer of the cash balances from London to India will have on the trade and commerce of this country. The bank rate will settle down to the normal conditions of this country, and merchants will be able for the development of their trade and industry to get money from 3 to 4 per cent. The whole of the commercial public has time after time pressed upon the attention of the Government both these proposals, and we hope that the Government will no longer delay the carrying out of these wishes expressed so clearly and emphatically. The increasing number of the banks in this city is causing apprehension to some minds. I do not share this apprehension for I believe that there is yet a large field for the working of the banks. It is a truism to say that the banks are taking the place of the shroffs and shahukars of old. If then they are to take their place adequately they must be in every town and village just as the shroffs and shahukars are, just as the banks are in the West.

I think that the existing number of banks is insufficient to meet the country's requirements. To my mind the danger is not in the increasing number of the banks, but in the injudicious working of the banks by interested persons. The responsibility of banking institutions is great, and it should be undertaken only by those who are capable and honest enough for the work. I am surprised that the attention of the commercial public is not still drawn to the real want of our people, which is that of smaller banking institutions to cater to the needs of middle class artisans, traders and agriculturists. The existing banks are principally confined to accommodate and lend to manufacturers, merchants and traders in a large way. We want banks like the industrial banks of Japan and the Credit Lyonnais of France, which advances sums as small as 2s. and 5s. to traders and agriculturists. The banks have done much by drawing out the hoarded capital of the country and are expected to do still more good, but they must be conducted on fair and judicious lines. The monsoon this year appears to have been a favourable one, and if the present conditions continue there is every likelihood of bumper crops and of a good trade."

On behalf of the Indian commercial community, Hon. Mr. Ramji expressed their sorrow at the coming departure of His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The five years of the regime of His Excellency had been a record he said of progress in all the directions but especially in the direction of developing commerce and industry. His Excellency rightly saw that one of the great hindrances the development, of the people lay in the want of a systematic study of science. The people of this Presidency would ever remember with gratitude his supplying this want by getting many radical reforms introduced in the University curricula and by establishing two institutes of Science, one at Bombay and the other at Ahmedabad. Another reform which the commercial community prized as highly was the institution of the Degree of Commerce by the University which was directly brought about through the sympathy of His Excellency. Not only this, but His Excellency has made possible the establishment of the College of Commerce in the near future, which would place the study of commerce on a high pedestal and being the Bombay University into line with the advanced universities of the West which had recognised the value of systematic study of science and commerce in the making and progress of a nation. His Excellency had placed the commercial community under a debt of gratitude by passing recently the Racing Bill, which would put a stop to a great extent to the vices of gambling, which ruined so many men and brought about many a commercial failure. The spirit of fairness and justice, which had characterised the administration of His Excellency was well manifested in the cordial recognition of the rights and privileges of the Indian commercial community by providing a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council and in the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report and audited accounts. He also referred in his speech to the Imperial visit, to the intended modifications in the Indian Companies Act, which were referred to the Chamber's committee by the government, and to the inadequacy of the Railway administration to cope with the increased demand for rolling stocks to carry cotton and other products to the po r promply during the season months and to carry to and fro grain, coal and fodder for local requi ements. The speaker also referred to the compl aint from the Cawnpore merchants to the effect th at in the midst of inadequate supply of wagg ons at Cawnpore and adjoining stations, the railw ys were giving an unwarranted preference in l ading to some firms. The speaker also inform d that on proper representation steps were t ken by the Railway Board to mitigate such comp ints.

The adoption of the report was supported by other speakers, amongst whom was Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

The following gentlemen were hen announced to be members of the Commit ee for the ensuing year :—

Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, (Chairman); Mr. Purshottam Thakoredas, Vice-Chairman) ; and Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Mr. N rotam Morarji Goculdas, Hon'ble Sir Ibrah m Rahimtoola, Hon'ble Mr. Lalloobhai Samal as, Sir Shapurji Bharoocha, Mr. Madhavji hakersey, Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhai, Mr. orarji Velji, Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji, Mr. Narainji B ribhai, Phiroz J. Billimoria, Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbha Currimbhai, and Messrs. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Jet abhai Walji, Sorabji E. Warden, Motilal Vallabhji, Jumnadas Sunderji ; Muthura s Vussonji. Mulji Haridas, Rewashanker Jagjiwan, Jainarain Hindumal Dani and D vidas Madhavji Thakarsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Colonel W. S Mardall, 31st Lancers, died at Kohat to-day of peritonitis.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

Major-General Birdwood will take over charge of the Secretaryship of the Army Department about the middle of November next.

STATION ORDERS.

(BY MAJOR-GENERAL G. F. GORRINGE. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

Duties for the Ensuing Week Bombay Garrison :—Field Officer, Captain R. T. Arundell, 2nd Q. V. O.. Rajput Light Infantry, Next for duty Major W. D. Nichol, 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery Medical Officer, Captain F.A. McCammon, Royal Army Medical Corps, Next for duty, Captain J. Hendry Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major W. P. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted 10 days Station Leave from 30th September.

Officers Commanding units will issue such instructions as will ensure that football or hockey teams, who are excused parade in order to train, are properly dressed and in charge of a N. C. O. when outside camp limits. When taking part in such training these men will be considered as being on duty, and will not be permitted to enter eating, coffee or other shops.

Inspection Arms.—Reference Station Order No. 64, current, the undermentioned dates have been substituted for those shewn against the Corps in the above quoted order:—G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 19th to 22nd October 1912, Bombay Vol. Rifles, 9th to 11th October 1912.

Major E. M. J. Molyneux, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, 12th Cavalry, has been transferred in the same capacity to the 25th Cavalry.

Captain B. L. Cole, 13th Rajputs, has been appointed a Double Company Commander.

Major A. A. James, 29th Punjabis, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Chaman, vice Captain H. T. Skinner vacated.

Lieutenant H. V. Bayliss, 2nd Bn., East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant vice Captain E. St. L. Shaw who vacates on 1st November.

Lieutenant J. de B. T. Lucas, 2nd Battery, R. F. A., was warned to embark for India about 19th September, 1912, to join his unit.

2nd-Lieutenant A. A. Middleton, on first appointment, from the Royal Military College, has been posted to the 97th Battery, R. F. A.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain C. Ryles, Royal Army Medical Corps, from 11th October, 1912, to 10th April 1913, ex India; Lieut. C. O' B. Daunt, 38th Central India Horse, for 1 year, ex India; Captain A. F. Cusins, R. E., for 8 months, ex India ; Captain J. McD. Haskard, 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for 3 months and 14 days, ex India; Major C. H. C. Grade, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, extension for 4 months ; 2nd-Lieut. C. N. Longbotham, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment, for 31 days, Major H. R. McGill, 90th Punjabis, for 30 days, in India; Lt.-Colonel A. H. Bolton, 113th Infantry, for 1 year, ex India ; Lieut. H. J. Hoxford, 125th Rifles, for 96 days, ex India, Major F. G. Pierce, 102nd Grenadiers, for 1 year, ex India; and Captain W. S. Dayrell, 72nd Punjabis, for 1 year, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Colonel O.B.S.F. Shore, D.S.O., General Staff, Army Head Quarters, for 4 months; Lieut. T. V. Barney, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to 13-3-13 on medical certificate; Major A. C. Scott, R. E., to 31st October, 1912 ; Major A.S. Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs, for 3 months, on Medical certificate; Captain B.G.B. Kidd, 123rd Rifles, for 3 months on medical certificate ; Captain M.A.R. Bell, 54th Sikhs, to 1st February 1913 ; Captain M. S. Hewett, Supply and Transport Corps, for 1 month, and Captain C.J.E. Manisty, 67th Punjabis, to complete an aviation course.

Lieut.-Colonel C.E.L., Gilbert, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from 21st September, 1912.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Mr. Surendranath Banarjee, Secretary Indian Association, has sent the following telegram to Lord Crewe :—" Numerous petitions from various centres in Bengal have been submitted to the Government of India by graduates of the Calcutta University for a seat on the Bengal Legislative Council."

GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The special cable to the *Empire* states :—

"Whitehall is being sounded anent the suitability of Her Von Dernberg for the German Embassy. Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein once remarked that the ex-Colonial Secretary was an excellent man for the post. His differences with the Kaiser have been made up."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Railway Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly spare me a little space in your widely circulated paper and so help us in drawing the attention of the authorities concerned of the G. I. P. Railway to certain inconvenience the daily local passengers from Thana have to undergo for the last two days. Somehow or other the Stationmaster at Thana has arranged for the 7-50 a. m. train to shunt out to a siding which is about 15 minutes walk from the Railway Station, and in order to board the train passengers have to walk all along the rails and stones. It is all very well to order a train to be shunted to a siding, but perhaps the authorities concerned may have no idea of the trouble and risk the passengers, including ladies and children, are exposed to. For instance, this morning several ladies and gentlemen were marching along the rails and crossings, and after an exhausting walk when they were near the train, the train started, leaving all the passengers behind. The next train after 7-50 a. m. halts right at the platform and to catch the same another laborious march of 15 minutes is required and if not reached in time there is another risk of missing this train too? Besides this, fast passenger and mail trains are running up and down, and while marching towards the siding, there is all the possibilities for the passengers to meet with some accident or other.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Bombay, October 4.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

A DAY OF REMUNERATIVE DIVIDENDS.

Considering that Saturday's meeting was the last but one of this season, the attendance was certainly above what could have been expected. A pleasant breeze was blowing which considerably improved matters, as Poona is now very much on the warm side. Towards the end, storm-clouds gathered and a rather sharp shower, immediately after the finish of racing, spoilt what would have been a very agreeable afternoon.

Racing was certainly good and public interest was well sustained throughout the seven events set down for decision, The totalizators showed in an unmistakable manner what can be declared in dividends, when the horses are fairly evenly supported.

The Selling Plate produced five runners, Danseuse being considered to have a real chance. This was however, spoilt from flag-fall, the mare being badly left. Little Harrison making the most of his light impost soon took command of the field, and landed, Boomey an easy first from Not Yet, who still has to come first. The second race must have upset the students of form as British King—better known as Fairplay, after five "also ran" efforts, elected to race on reaching the straight, and in a smart finish just managed to push his nose in front of Mubrook, who was the same distance in front of Plassy. Many people left the course fully convinced that Mubrook should have been awarded the race, and certainly from the stands it seemed incredible that British King finished first of the trio. However the powers that be decided, and nothing more is to be said.

The next event showed another outsider in the van, and again a mount of J Ruiz, whose followers must have had a good day. Mushtarak, quite an unknown quantity, practically took the field the whole way and won with the greatest of ease by a length and a half. The dividend Rs. 396 1-2 was all the more remarkable from the fact that J Ruiz is followed by a fair number, and his mounts are as a rule well supported. Punt annexed the Midsummer Plate in quite workmanlike style, and smothered Forfeit directly Pratt put the question: Mr. Ali bin Talib's pair Money Gold and Black Malik came in for plenty of support in the Cesarewitch Plate, and although Money Gold was the better favourite, Black Malik was the street corner certainty. If those that are in the know acted on the information regarding Black Malik, the race must have opened their eyes as to the real "value of" so-called stable imformation. Black Malik dropped back a long way to last early in the race, and Money Gold answered by taking the other end of the string and easily shaking off the challenge of Sweden gave the spoils of the race to Mr. Ali bin Talib by a length victory. The second, Sweden, who has lately changed owners, ran a really good race, and would have won with ridiculous ease had Money Gold not started. The Mofussil Plate for horses was voted a good thing for Parkhill, and although the verdict was only a short head it was an easy one. Bambino made the most of his light weight, Parkhill being however slightly too good.

The last race, produced some brisk betting, and the fact that Raspberry was pulled out for the second time kept a number of punters away the talent fastening on Castaway and Brown as the real goods. Imperial being second in demand.

From the start one could see Raspberry mean business and directly the horses had rounded the turn, the all white jacket and red cap sailed home an easy first by two lengths from Imperial. The dividend is this race was more than satisfactory considering what a consistent pony Raspberry has proved himself the season. Details :

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Smith's Boomey, 7st. 1lb...A. Harrison 1
Mr. G. K.'s Not Yet, 8st. 11lbs............A Kuhn 2
Mr. G. K.'s Danseuse, 8st. 12lbs......P. H. Kuhn 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's Flying Mac, 8st. 12lbs. Southall 4

Also Ran :—Musical Moses 8st. 8lbs. (F Bland).

The Race :—Danseuse was badly left at the start being several lengths away. Flying Mac made play from Not Yet nearing the turn Boomey joined the leader and was first entering the straight won comfortably by one length and a half. Two lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 4 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Totalisator Returns :—Winner Rs. 49 1-2, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 1-2.

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13st. 3lbs. and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Thimble's British King, 8st. 5lbs......I. Ruiz 1
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Mubrook, 7st. 11lbs. J. K. McGlone 2
Mr. Brain's Plassy, 8st.......................C. L. Pratt 3
Mr. Lion's Ream, 9st. 1lb.........................Brown 4

Also Ran :—Raspberry 10st. (A. Ferguson) Sharer 8-9 (A Kuhn); Manchester 8st. 3lbs. (F. Bland); Good Evening 8st. 1lb. (P. H. Kuhn); Turkish General 7st 12lbs (Etul); Dinar 7st. 7lbs. (A. Harrison); Clever Boy II 7st. 4lbs. (Mujeed); Little Titch 7st (T. Melson); Doorbia 6st. 7lbs. (Purtusingh) and Bavan 6st 5lbs (Dhondee).

The Race :—The horses left the gate in a bunch with the exception of Raspberry who was left. Mubrook took a slight lead from Plassy and Sharar and raced together to the bend. Here Plassy and Mubrook drew well out, nearing the winning post Mubrook looked a winner but he was beaten on the post by British King who came with a late rush to win by a head same distance between second and third. Brown on Ream being 1 1-2 lengths away fourth.

Time :—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Ahmed Dakeel.)

Totalisator Returns :—Win Rs. 138 1-2 ; places Rs. 36 1-2, Rs. 26, Rs. 23 1-2.

THE SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—Division II.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which were maidens on 1st April 1912. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. H. Obayed and A. R. Dakeel's Mushtarak 8st. 7lbs...I. Ruiz 1
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Allworthy 8st. 10lbs ....P. H. Kuhn 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's Mojaid 8st. 10lbs ....Mujeed 3
Mr. Abdool Aziz Mackenzie's Grey Ghost II 8st. 10lbs ....A. Kuhn 4

Also Ran.—Clarenceux 9st. 3lbs. (Brown) Sirdal 8st. 13lbs. (Native) Abdul Aziz 8st. 11lbs. (A. Hoyt) Khedavi Miseer 8st. 10lbs. (Etul) Anwad 8st. 4lbs. (C. L. Pratt) Simla 8st. 4lbs. (J. K. McGlone) Dalil 8st, 2lbs. (A Ferguson), Papa 8st. (Purtoosingh) Muzroo 8st. (Native) and Lot. 7st. 4lbs. (T. Melsom).

The Race.—Clarenceux drew away at the start and took the field to the turn where he fell back in the rut Mushtarak was first in the straight followed by Allworthy and Moyaid and raced home an easy winner by one and a half lengths; same distance between second and third, and third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 24 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Saleh Dakeel.)

Totalizator Returns.—Win Rs. 396 1-2, places Rs. 78 1-2, Rs. 54, Rs. 181 1-2.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A. Handicap for Horses. Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Jam Saheb's Punt 10st. 2lbs......C. L. Pratt 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit 8st. 11lbs.........A. Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K's. Madrina 7st. 8lbs...............A. Kuhn 3
Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay 7st. 11lbs..A. Harrison 4

The Race.—Lord Reay led at the start from Forfeit with Punt lying last. After going a furlong Madrina came up level Punt still acting as whipper in rounding the bend the last named began to close up and he assumed leadership early in the straight winning quite easily from Forfeit by two lengths ; a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 15 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. C. B. Mahomed).

Totalizator Returns.—Win Rs, 25 1-2 places Rs. 15 1-2; Rs. 15.

THE CESAREWITCH PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold 9st. 4lbs. A. Ferguson 1
Mr. Lion's Sweden 7st. 4lbs.............................Mujeed 2
Mr. G. K.'s Harry Johnson 7st. 9lbs.......A. Kuhn 3
Mr. Lion's Lama 8st. ....Brown 4

Also Ran :—Mutrood 9st. (I Ruiz), Lord Durham 8st. 9lbs. (C. L. Pratt), Black Malik 8st. 3lbs. (Robinson), Prime Minister 8st. 1lb. (W. Southall), Mysore 8st. 1lbs. (P. H. Kuhn), Padsha 8st. (A. Hoyt), Ghalyum 7st. 10lbs. (I. K. McGlone), Burgomaster 7st. 9lbs. (Purtoonsingh) and Last Chance 7st. 7lbs. (A. Harrison).

The Race :—From a good start Ghalyum led from Harry Johnson and Sweden at the six furlong post Money Gold began to close up and his stable companion Black Malik dropped right behind entering the straight Money Gold followed by Sweden and Lama drew out. Money Gold winning by a length from Sweden. Harry Johnson two lengths away beating Lama for third place.

Time.—2 mins. 26secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Totalizator Returns.—Win Rs. 50 1-2 Places Rs. 23 1-2 Rs. 59 Rs. 22.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

H. H. Col. Obiadulla Khan of Bhopal's Parkhill 9st. 10lbs......................................C. L. Pratt 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's Bambido 6st. 10lbs....Dhoneee 2
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 8st. 8lbs. Brown 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly IV 8st. 6lbs. W. Southall 4

Also Ran:—Monsoon 9st. 2lbs. (F. Bland), Pelargonim II 9st. (A. Kuhn), Mafoota 6st. 12lbs. (Melson) and Lancasterite 6st. 7lbs. (A. Harrison).

The Race :—Bambino shot in front directly the tapes lifted and led the field until nearing the bend. Here, Parkhill drew up and headed the others in the straight Bambino fought hard for, the lead only losing by a short head. Bright Metal three lengths away being placed third.

Time.—2 mins. 15secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. B. Bence.)

Totalizator Returns :—Win Rs. 30 1-2 Places Rs. 13 Rs. 67 1-2 Rs. 13 1-2.

THE SEASON MADEN PLATE—Division I.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14, hands and under which were maidens in 1st April, 1912.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry, 9st. 13lbs. A. Ferguson. 1
Messrs Broomer and A. S. Oomer's Imperial, 7st. 11lbs. ....(A. Kuhn.) 2
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Brandy, II 7st. 7lbs..(Dhondee.) 3
Mr. Abdoola Tamimis Real, 7st. 12lbs........... (Wouthall.) 4

Also Ran.—Castaway, 9st. 8lbs. (Brown); Tenbreuse, 9st. (A. Hoyt); Different, 9st. (C. L. Pratt); Mulla, 7st. 11lbs. (Mujeed); Sutleg, 7st. 6lbs. (J. K. McGlone); Dinar, 7st. 6lbs. (A. Harrison), and Sirkar, 7st. 6lbs. (P. H. Kuhn.)

The Race.—Real and Imperial made play from Different and Raspberry. Nearing the three furlongs Raspberry and Imperial took the lead, and came round the bend together. From this point Raspberry went to the front and won in a very easy fashion by two lengths from Imperial who was four lengths in front of Brandy, II.

Time.—2 minutes 24 3-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Totalizator Returns.—Win, Rs. 72 1-2 ; Places Rs. 26 1-2, Rs. 16 1-2, Rs. 26 1-2.

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.

		Win. Rs.		Place. Rs.
Race	1	4680	1	2830
,,	2	7410	2	8170
,,	3	7050	3	6550
,,	4	5700	4	2500
,,	5	7930	5	7500
,,	6	8800	6	8050
,,	7	9790	7	3940
	Rs.	54,360	Rs.	44,500

To the W. I. T. C. Rs. 9,886.

REVISED LIST OF DATES.

Bombay Racing Season 1913.

Bombay 1st Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 1st January.
Bombay 2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday, 4th Jan
Bombay 3rd Extra Meeting Saturday, 11th Jan
Bombay 4th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 18th Jan
Bombay 5th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 25th Jan
Bombay 6th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 1st. Feb.
Bombay 7th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 8th Feb.
Bombay Races, 1st day, Wednesday, 12th Feb.
Bombay Races, 2nd day, Saturday, 15th Feb.
Bombay Races, 3rd day, Wednesday, 19th Feb.
Bombay Races, 4th day, Saturday, 22nd Feb.
Bombay Races, 5th day, Wednesday, 26th Feb.
Bombay 8th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 1st March.
Bombay 9th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 5th Mar.
Bombay 10th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 8th Mar

GIRASSIA COLLEGE SPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual sports of the Girassia College, Gondal State, were held in the spacious College grounds, on the 30th September. By 4-30 p.m., the grounds presented a gay appearance. The spectators numbered about a thousand. His Highness Shri Bhagvatsinhjee G. C. I. E., and Kumaris Shri Bakuverba and Leilaba graced the occasion by their presence. The prizes, seventy-six in number, were given away by Princess Bakuverba. The State Band was in attendance.

Some of the interesting and well-contested events were the Obstacle race, Forwards and Backwards race, one mile race, Hopping race, the human wheelbarrow, Victoria Cross, Potato race and Lemon and Spoon race. The sack, hopping and potato races created a great deal of merriment and provided ample amusement for the young and old. Altogether there were 25 events, and prizes to the value of Rs. 175 were given. It was very interesting to see the boys from the youngest about 7 years, to the oldest about 22 years entering in all the events with a hearty good will. The record in putting the weight was 35 ft. 8 inches, in High Jump 5 ft. 2 inches, in Long Jump 15 ft. The tug of war for the older boys was well contested, and a third chance had to be given as the parties proved equal in the first two trials.

After the distribution of prizes at 6-45 p.m., the successful occasion was brought to a close with three hearty cheers for His Highness and family.

The Girassia College, Gondal, is the only institution of its kind, which is run on the lines of Eton. The institution is very well equipped. The building which cost about 4 lakhs is a spacious one built of black and white stone, and contains the school and the boarding establishment. It costs a student Rs. 300 per annum only, which is very little as compared to the care, comfort and tuition which are provided by the College. Gondal State contributes about Rs. 10,000 per annum to make up the deficit.

It speaks well for the reputation of the College, that parents have been sending boys to this institution not only from all parts of India, but also from Africa and even Europe.

Distinguished visitors like H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi have given scholarships, and Lord Northbrook endowed a fund, out of which a gold medal is given yearly for efficiency in experimental science; and all the Governors of Bombay from Lord Sandhurst to Sir George Clarke have spoken in high and appreciative terms of the working and management of this institution.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be the director of the grand manœuvres north of Delhi in December next.

No details are yet known regarding the outbreak of cholera at Mecca, but the disease has attacked Turkish troops as well as pilgrims.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Dorset Regt. v. Colaba Swifts.

The second round of the Bombay Rovers' Tournament came to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon when the Colaba Swifts a mixed military team were defeated by the Dorset Regt. by two goals to one.

The Dorsets had distinctly the better of the game but the Colaba team made a very good show. With the wind against them in the first half the Dorsets were prevented from scoring until about half way through. Then the Dorsets got two goals in quick succession Smooker banging in a hard shot from a difficult position, and Lloyd adding another goal almost at once. Later on the Colaba men had another show, and a nice shot from Broadfoot scored. Duing the second half both sides alooked and the Colaba goal had some narrow escapes. There was no scoring however on either side. Towards the end Kenny, in the Colaba team was ordered off the field. Result :—

Dorset Regiment .... 2 goals.
Colaba Swifts .... 1 goal.

Teams :—

Dorset Regiment :—Goal, Bartlett; backs, Gough and Emerson; half-backs, Nicholls, Parsons and Rayner; forwards, White, Lloyd, Holmes, Smooker and Sanger.

Colaba Swifts.—Goal Bignell; backs, Stroud and Kenny; half-backs, Gatley, Brown, and Hughes; forwards, Waterman, McConaghy, Reading, Wykes and Broadfoot.

Referee,—Sergh Tilley R. F. A. Bangalore.

In the running contest between the Gymkhana and the Cheshire Regiment, the Gymkhana won by ten points to five : Time, 12 2-5 secs. Wilmott was first home.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

In the Durand Football Tournament semi-finals to-day, the Gordons tied with the Lancashire Fusiliers, love all. A similar pointless draw was recorded in the game between Royal Scots and the Connaught Rangers.

MADRAS RUGBY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct 5.

This afternoon, before a very large attendance, the Rugby Football Tournament opened in Madras, and the match between the Madras Gymkhana, the holders of the Cup, and the Leicesters Regiment ended in a draw, each side scoring three points, This result is a sufficient indication of the stubborn nature of the play.

The regiment at the close of the half-time obtained a try amidst loud applause, Green running in, but they failed to convert. Half way through the second half, the Gymkhana obtained a try amidst applause but also failed to improve their position. The match thus ended in a draw, The game will be replayed on Monday next.

The greatest interest is being taken by all classes in the fixture, and the result, considering the excellent show made by the Gymkhana at Calcutta and Bombay, is anxiously awaited.

BOXING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

The following are the results of second day's boxing:—Feather weight (open to all India): Lce. Cpl. Healy (Leicester Regt) vs. Driver Sambson ("S" Battery, R. H. A.). This was a very fine fight, both attacking with great vigour. Healy won easily on points.

9st 7lbs, (open to Battalion): Pte. Clarke vs. Pte. Claybyn. Claybin gave up in the second round after receiving a lot of punishment. Pte. Farness vs. Pte. Edwards. The first round opened with some sharp fighting. Farness won on points. Pte. Burton vs. Pte. Morris. Morris won easily after doing all the leading in the third round.

Feather weight (open to All India): Pte Price, Leicester Regt., lost to Pte Lenox, Cameron Highlanders.

8st 7lbs. (open to Battalion): Pte. Hunter, vs. Pte Bott. Bott gave up in the second round after being severely punished by Hunter.

10st. 7lbs. (open to competition) :—Pte. Wilson. Leicester Regt., vs Pte Randal, Leicester Regt. Randall gave in in the second round.

Feather weight, (open to All India) :—Pte. Yardley, Leicester Regt., vs. Pte Mackin, Cameron Highlanders. Yardley was much taller than his opponent and won on points.

9st. 7lbs (open to Battalion) :—Pte. Walker vs. Pte. Washington. Washington gave up in the middle of second round. Pte. Derry vs. Pte Smart. In the third round the referee stopped the fight and awarded the match to Derry. Pte Wrakes, vs. Pte. Vickers, the former sent Vickers to the floor in the first few seconds of the second round, and continued to punish him severely until Vickers gave in.

10st. 7lbs. (open to competition):—Pte Smith. 7th Dragoon Guards vs Pte. Wright, S Battery, R. H. A. Wright had much the better of the exhanges in the first round and twice sent his man to the floor. before finally knocking him out.

Six Round Contest :—For Gold Medal set with pearls and rubies presented by the Rajah of Bhidrachallam Pte. Howard, Leicester Regiment, vs. Pte Price, Leicester Regiment. Price won by a narrow margin on points.

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The following are the results of last night's boxing :—

3st. 7lbs (open to the battalion):—Wyatt defeated Foster in the 1st round.

Feather-weight (open to all India) :—Pte Plant (7th Dragoon Guards) defeated Pte Howard (Leicester Regt).

9st. 7lbs. (open to battalion) :—Pte Howell defeated Pte Grey who gave in in the 1st round.

9st. 7lbs. (open to 9th Division):—Dr. Boslay (S. Battery, R. H. A.) beat Pte Kueller (K. S. L. I.)

Special six round contest :—Pte Blake, (Norfolk Regiment, middle weight champion of India, beat Pte Taylor Cameron Highlanders. belt holder, 9th Division.

10st 7lbs. (open to 9th Division) :—Dr. Wright (S. Battery R. H. A.) beat Pte Joyce (Leicester Regt) beat Pte Ashborne. Humphries (S. Battery R. H. A.) beat Pte Williams (Leicester Regt) in the first round.

Feather eight competition :—Dr. Chandler (10th Battery, R. H. A.) beat Pte Lenox (Cameron Highlanders) in the fourth round.

10st 7lbs. (open to 9th Division) :—Pte Evans 7th Dragoon Guard beat Pte Wilson (Leicester Regt) in the 2nd round.

ALL INDIA BOXING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The All-India Boxing Tournament which has been running all this week in Calcutta concluded last night.

Pte. Sly, 1st Middlesex, beat Driver Towers, 20th R. F. A, in the light weights.

Bombardier Griffen, 95th R. F. A., best Pte. Wootton, 1st Middlesex, in the middle weights.

Sergeant Dannels, 2nd Dorsets, best Pte. Sayers, Highland Light Infantry, in Bantams.

Gunner Glenny, 92nd R. F. A., beat Pte. Sly in the final of the Welter-Weights.

The regimental trophy was won by 1st Middlesex Regt. who scored 9 points, the runners up being the 7th Royal Fusileers with four points.

The Rev. Gerald Burton, for many years connected with the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, died in hospital at Nainital at 2 a. m. on Friday morning after a sudden illness.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is leaving Pachmarhi on the 11th of October, and will visit Hoshangabad and Khandwa. He will reach Chikalda on the 17th of October and will remain there until the end of the month.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

End of the Annual Week.

The second day's play in the handicap foursomes which took place on Saturday morning, saw the end of the Royal Bombay Golf Club Annual week. Some have won prizes and majority have not, but there is no doubt that, in spite of the many difficulties under which golf is played in Bombay, golfers have thoroughly enjoyed the week. The course has been in excellent condition and some very fine results have been achieved.

Abercrombie and May after being two up yesterday morning, were one down on the second day's play, and eventually ended as winners with a nett score of 1 up for the 18 holes.

McMillan and Hutchence came in second and improved their position by steady play. By being all square with the Colonel on the last 9 holes, they end up only 1 down on 18 holes.

Four couples tie for the third prize which will be played off at a later date. The full scores are :—

Names	1st round.	2nd round.	Handicap.	Result.
Abercrombie and May ...	2 up	1 down	+ 1	1 up
McMillan and Hutchence...	1 down	All Sqr.	— 4	1 down
Muir and Nicholson.	Al Sqr.	3 down	Scr.	3 down
Lowndes and Owen..	3 down	All Sqr.	— 6	3 down
Kidd and Jackson...	1 down	2 down	— 6	3 down
Kilby and Candler...	2 down	1 down	—11	3 down
Curry and Clapham.	All Sqr.	4 down	—11	4 down
Stewart and Gorrie..	2 down	2 down	— 7	4 down
Watts and Skelton...	2 down	3 down	— 6	5 down
Crichton and Innes-Kerr ...	3 down	2 down	— 5	5 down
Scott and Hardie ...	3 down	2 down	— 2	5 down
Payne and Hossack..	3 down	2 down	— 6	5 down
Fraser and Hannay..	4 down	1 down	—13	5 down
Gittins and Marsden.	1 down	5 down	— 5	6 down
Lockhead & Lawrie..	2 down	4 down	— 5	6 down
Phillips and Watson.	3 down	3 down	— 8	6 down
Cook and Bannister..	4 down	2 down	— 6	6 down
Standage and Murray ...	All Sqr.	6 down	— 8	6 down
Grantham and Bunbury ...	2 down	5 down	— 8	7 down
Geddis and Herbertson ...	3 down	4 down	— 7	7 down
Comber and Brauenburg ...	3 down	4 down	— 9	7 down
Jessop and Lattey...	4 down	2 down	+ 1	7 down
Simm and Thacker...	6 down	1 down	— 6	7 down
Hatt and Cresswell..	2 down	6 down	— 3	8 down
Thomas and Hughes.	5 down	3 down	—11	8 down
Bredy and Allum ...	5 down	4 down	— 6	9 down
East and Thorpe ...	6 down	4 down	— 6	10 down
Baker and Kidson...	5 down	5 down	— 9	10 down
Major Preston and Reed ...	7 down	5 down	— 6	12 down

The following are the results of the different competitions played during the week :—"Bogey" competition Senior.—E.E. Coombs, winner, G. Cook winner up. Juniors—T.H. Watts, winner, H.T. Gorrie and P. W. Cresswell tie for second place. Medal handicap competition Seniors—Scratch J. R. Abercrombie, winner, J. W. Jessop and H. P. T. Lattey tie for second place. Senior handicap—A Gittins winner. E. E Coombs runner up. Juniors scratch—D. N. Lawrie winner, J. A. Marshall runner up. Junior handicap—E. R. H. Jackson winner. W. Fraser winner up. Handicap foursomes.—Abercrombie and May winners ; McMillan and Hutchence runners up.

COWEN COMEDY CO.

The Cowen Costume Comedy Co. again played to a very full and entirely enthusiastic audience at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night. Every turn of a very generous programme was excellently rendered, and if our friends had responded to all the calls made on them, the show would never have been concluded. We have rarely seen in India anything so excellent in the Hall grade as Saturday's performance. It was a combination of clever turns, all of them free from the slightest touch of coarseness ; but lively and profoundly humorous all the time.

Mr. Cowen, of course, introduced his Company, and after an opening chorus which proved a happy inauguration, Mr. Watson got in a funny three minutes pattering on drinks. Mr. Williams sang a humorous song, and Mr. Kershaw, surely the quaintest and let us add the cleverest pianist, came to the front in a double turn with Miss Brocade. Miss Breyl Beresford, a very sprightly little lady, preceded Mr. Cowen, who sang with grace and distinction . "The Trumpeter," a charming song which helps to bring out his fine tenor voice completely. But there were altogether twenty-two items on this wonderful programme and a detailed review is impossible. Sufficient to say that there was not a dull moment at the Excelsior on Saturday night, and the Company clinched easily a reputation which they promised on the previous evenings.

The Company will continue at this theatre nightly until next Saturday, and it is hoped that Miss Thurlow, who is a well-known and charming artiste, will have recovered sufficiently to appear before the season closes. This lady has brought a great reputation with her, and it would be hard, indeed, on Bombay people if they are denied an opportunity of seeing and hearing her.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

Before his departure from our city, a farewell dinner was given by his friends and admirers to Mr. D. Stanley Procter, Assistant Collector of Excise. A large number of guests sat down to dinner in the compound of the Grand Hotel and a very pleasant evening was passed.

Dastur Dr. Dhala of Karachi treated us to a second lecture last Wednesday evening. On this occasion the chair was taken by Mr. B. Colcraft Kennedy, I.C.S., and the subject was "Social Ethics." Towards the conclusion of his address, the Dastur expressed the pious hope that the various nations of India would amalgamate and becoming one would work harmoniously for India's good ; but how this is to be accomplished was not made very clear.

The last of the fortnightly gymkhanas was held on the Maidan on Friday afternoon, the I. C. S., being "At Home." It was attended by every one who was present in the station and a most entertaining and amusing programme was gone through. The "Surprise stakes," in which the ladies had to point out various parts of a horse gave some of us rather startling information on the anatomy of that very useful beast. If the patient animal that was the victim on the occasion was able to understand some of the answers that were given he too must have been considerably surprised at the rapid and unaccountable changes that were indicated in various parts of his body. The winner of this event proved to be Miss Sievwright, who, by the way, carried off three firsts and two seconds in the course of the afternoon. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that Miss Chubb carried off the first prize in the "General Knowledge" Stakes. The other prize winners were Mrs. Hood, Mrs. McKenzie, and Mrs. McCormack.

The prizes, which were pretty and appropriate, were kindly distributed by Mrs. Kennedy. Thereupon the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N. D. made a short speech in which he referred to the pleasure we had all derived from these fortnightly Gymkhanas and thanked all who had striven to make them so successful, especially mentioning Lieut. F. O. McKenzie, who briefly but suitably replied, thanking the various departments who had so kindly been "At Home" on the various occasions.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 4th Oct, to 6 a.m. on the 5th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total ...	1	nil
This day last year..................	2	nil
Total mortality from all causes		90
Same date last year.................		76
Smal-pox.................	1	nil

SKIN BURNED LIKE FIRE WITH ECZEMA

On Face. Scratched Until It Bled. One Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured Her. Also Used It to Cure Her Grandson of Eczema.

"I feel it my duty to tell what good Cuticura Soap and Ointment did for me and my grandchild. About ten years ago I broke out on my face. I was under the doctor for months and I tried all the best known ointments. It broke out in blotches on my face and nose, and it was very much inflamed and itched awfully. I scratched my face until it bled. The doctor said it was erysipelas (probably eczema). The pain I endured was terrible. I got run down in health with suffering and for the want of rest. At last, a friend said 'Why not try Cuticura Ointment? I know of cases that it has cured.' I was ready to try anything as my skin burned like fire. I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and the first dressing did more than all the other ointments. It soothed it and by the time I had used the box I was completely cured. I have not had any sign of the dreadful disease since.

"When my grandson was three months old, a pimple came on his head. More came till his head was one mass. A rash broke out on his face. We had him under two doctors and they said it was eczema. We tried six different kinds of ointment but they did no good. The poor little thing could get no rest. At last I thought of my own cure so we got a box of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Cuticura Soap and used them. He had more rest after his bath and dressing with Cuticura Ointment than he had had for months. He has got a nice head of hair now, but when his head was bad it nearly all came off." (Signed) Mrs. Blatherwick, 69 Key St., Bulwell, Notts., Eng., July 15, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

It Cures Back-Ache.

All external aches and pains can be cured by the application of that wonderful remedy known as Little's Oriental Balm. For back-ache it has no equal. Well rubbed in, it eases the pain—brings almost instant relief. A few applications are usually enough to effect a complete cure.

Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

Accept no imitation. Ask for the genuine Little's Oriental Balm and be sure you get it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE!

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & NERVES

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

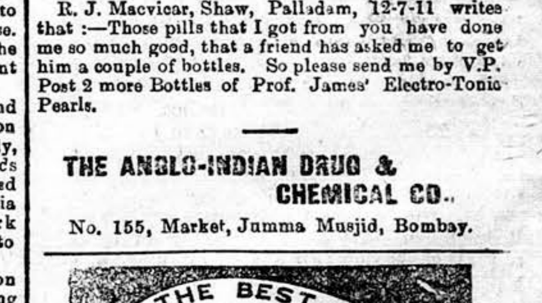
SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.



What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

TRADE IN DWELLING HOUSES.

Report of Corporation Committee.

The Bombay Corporation Committee appointed to report regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to take action for preventing the stabling of horses and other animals and the keeping of grain godowns and grocers' shops in buildings used as dwellings, have submitted the following reports:—

The Act as it now stands gives no powers to the Municipality to take any action for preventing the stabling of horses and other animals and the keeping of grain godowns and grocers' shops in buildings used as dwellings. When the House Improvement Branch was in existence the erection of dwelling houses above stables used to be prevented but since its abolition several houses have been erected, particularly in B and C wards, with small stables on the ground floor to accommodate two or three horses.

The Commissioner is of opinion and the Committee concur with him that the stabling of animals in this manner is clearly objectionable, since besides the direct nuisance which must generally be unavoidable, the number of flies and rats which would be bred in proximity to dwelling houses would often cause the spread of infectious diseases. It is therefore proposed that a clause be added to Section 384 of the Act to the effect that no person shall "keep in any building any portion whereof is used or intended to be used for human habitation, any horse, cow buffalo, bullock or goat." The Committee approve of the proposal and are of opinion that the clause should include donkeys also.

As regards grocers' shops the Executive Health Officer points out that the proximity of such shops to human habitation brings about an intimate association of rats with man which is a potent factor in the spread of plague. The Commissioner, however, does not think it possible in the present circumstances to attempt to prevent the establishment of grocers' shops on the ground floor of inhabited houses, but he considers that the storing of grain beyond so much as is required for requirements of retail sale should be prevented, if possible. He therefore proposes that a clause be added to Section 384 to the effect that no person shall "open, establish or use, in any such building, any godown or place for the storage of grain or groceries, nor any shop for the sale of grain or groceries in which a greater quantity of grain is kept than is necessary for the ordinary retail sales of the shop for a period of three days." After careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that the proposed restriction should be imposed in respect of wholesale trade only. They therefore recommend that the proposed clause be modified as under:—

(e) open, establish or use, in any such building, any godown or place for the storage of grain or groceries for wholesale trade purposes.

Section 384 of the Act, if amended as proposed by the Committee will read as under:—

384 (1) No person shall—

(a) without the written permission of the Commissioner, or otherwise than in conformity with the term of such permission, keep any swine in any part of the City;

(b) keep any animal on his premises so as to be a nuisance or dangerous to any person;

(c) feed any animal, or suffer or permit any animal to be fed or to feed, with or upon excrementitious matter, dung, stable refuse or other filthy matter;

(d) keep, in any building any portion whereof is used or intended to be used for human habitation, any horse, cow, buffalo, bullock, goat, or donkey.

(e) open, establish or use, in any such building, any godown or place for the storage of grain or groceries for wholesale trade purposes.

(2) Any swine found straying may be forthwith destroyed and the carcass thereof disposed of as the Commissioner shall direct. No claim shall lie for compensation for any swine so destroyed.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

The Bombay Corporation Committee appointed to report regarding registration of the causes of deaths, state that, with a view to improving the registration of deaths, it is proposed that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to forbid the removal of a corpse from the place of death until a medical certificate as to the probable cause of death, obtainable from the Municipal Registrars or any private Medical attendant, has been obtained. It has been recommended that in the case of paupers and persons in poor circumstances the private medical attendant's fee should be paid by the Municipality. The Committees have very carefully considered this proposal, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, but whilst they fully appreciate the anxiety of the Health Officer to ensure a more accurate registration of the causes of deaths than is possible under the present circumstances, they are of opinion that having regard to the religious customs and susceptibilities of the people and the exceedingly backward state of education, it would not be feasible to adopt the remedy suggested by the Health Officer.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 3.

Yesterday evening, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghaut, wore quite a festive appearance at a notable wedding. The interior of the edifice was tastefully decorated by the nuns of the Convent of the Most Holy Rosary. Punctual time the bridegroom, Captain Buller (Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad), escorted by his bestman, Captain Phalon, entered the Cathedral, and almost immediately after came the bride, Miss Dorothy More, accompanied by Miss Fellowes, her principal bridesmaid. The Cathedral was packed with military officers from the Secunderabad Garrison, and among those from Chudderghaut, were Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident; Reverend H. Johnson, Chaplain of St. George's Church; Colonel Drake-Brockman, Colonel Lumsden, Mr. Graves-Law and Captain Mumtaz Yar Jung. There was a galaxy of ladies too. The service, which was conducted by Rev. Father I. Pagani, assisted by Reverends Garbelli and DeCunho, was fully choral, the music being supplied by the string band of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops, and the choir being that of St. Mary's Cathedral, Secunderabad. After the signing of the Register, congratulations and good wishes were showered on the bride and bridegroom, and a little later the whole party left for Fellowshire at Mulkapett in motors and carriages, a reception being held, at which an inspection of the large number of presents was made. The bride was given away by Colonel Lumsden.

In solemn contrast to what was witnessed at St. Joseph's Cathedral, yesterday evening, St. Mary's Cathedral, Secunderabad, appeared in dismal mourning this morning. Its interior with the alter was draped in black and the priests wore black vestiments also. It was the occasion of amemorial service high mass held for the repose of the souls of all the priests who died within this diocese from the establishment of the Catholic Mission in the early forties of the last century. The celebrant was the Very Rev. Fr. Pasquali who was assisted by a large number of priests. The function was a melancholy one.

DEATH OF A YOUNG NOBLEMAN.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 4.

It is with much regret I record the death from typhoid fever yesterday of Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan, Suraya Jung Bahadur, at the early age of 23 years. Deceased took ill at his palace in Yacootpoora and under medical advice he was removed to Nawab Surdar Jung's bungalow in Saifabad, where unfortunately his death took place. The funeral was largely attended by the Shiah community of which the deceased was a prominent member. Nawab Saraya Jung succeeded his father, Nawab Mushir-ul-mulk Askar Jung Bahadur on the 23rd April, 1907, when he was just about 18 years of age, and at once assumed charge of an estate yielding an annual revenue of 5 lakhs of rupees. The late Nawab came of a good stock. His father, familiarly known as Nawab Askar Jung traced his pedigree to an ancient and distinguished family who claimed descent from the Prophet Mahomet through Syed Mahomed Ali Khan Bazavi, Prime Minister of Tabriz in Persia.

Mr. F. S. Hosley, Extra Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, Treasury Officer and Superintendent of Stamps, having obtained two months' privilege leave, Mr. J. C. Shakespear, Superintendent of the Commissioner's office at Jabalpur, officiates for him.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, Assistant Civil Judge, Secunderabad, has been granted two months leave on medical certificate, and Lieut. G. B. Walker, Personal Assistant to the Resident, has obtained special leave for three months.

THE WEATHER.

Decrease of Rain in Northern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Bay current has been still further reduced in activity, and the rainfall has ceased in Bihar and Orissa and western parts of Bengal. The monsoon has again given moderately heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula, and the weather is disturbed over the centre of the Bay.

Rainfall has been general in Malabar, Mysore; fairly general in North and East Bengal, Assam Lower Burma and local in Bombay, the Deccan and Madras.

Chief amounts:—Cochin, six inches; Trivandrum, and Bellary, two; Mangalore; and Bengalore one and a half; Bogra, two; Narayanganj, three; Cox's Bazar, two.

Forecast: Furher decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The disturbance in the Bay is moving towards Orissa. Rainfall has, in consequence, decreased in North-east India and increased in Burma. The monsoon also has given less rain in the south of the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in south Madras and Burma. A few falls are reported from Bombay, the Deccan, Bengal and Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, 2 inches; Narayanganj, Myitkyina and Thayetmayo, one inch and a half.

Forecaste:—Rainfall is probable in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th Oct. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, Day temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in slight defect at Mainpuri; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in lower Sind but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper in Cutch, north Gujarat and south Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in the western districts. Maximum temperature is in excess at Akola.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general and heavy on the Malabar Coast, nearly general in the South Bombay Deccean and Mysore. Local rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan. Very light showers are reported from Ceylon, south Hyderabad and south Konkan. Mangalore has had 1'60", Cochin 5'81," Bellary 2'12," and Bangalore 1.51. Sea has become rough at Colombo and slight at Cochin where weather is squally. Cloud has increased on the west coast and also in the extreme south. Unsettled weather conditions appear to exist in the extreme south.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and the south Bombay Decean. Local rain is probable in the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur on the Konkan Coast and possibly in Hyderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Oct., 1912.

236. Parades.—Parades, for the week ending 13th October 1912:—

Wednesday 9th, at 7-15 a m A M D R F Class at Old Saluting Battery

All D R F specialists should attend this parade for requalification

Dress:—Plain clothes.

Wednesday 9th at 9-30 p. m. No. 1. Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday 10th, at 9-30 p. m. No 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday 10th, at 7 p m.

E E Company parades at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 12th Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground for 6 inch Mk VII Gun Drill

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps

237. Musketry—Sunday, 13th Spoon Competition and practice at Ghat Koper, Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

227. Meeting.—There will be a meeting for members of No 1 Company B V A at Head-quarters on Tuesday, October 8th at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Subject:—Promotions.

228. Inspections—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies on Saturday, October 26th, at Middle Ground at 5-30 p.m.

Details of parade will be published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1 There will be a Smoking Concert held at Head-quarters on Saturday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p m.

A Charge of 8 as. each for Programmes will be made to cover expenses.

2 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Monday, October 7th, at 7-0 p. m.

Business:—Arrangements for Concert on the 12th October.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1912.

559. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, to-day Monday the 7th instant, at 7-30 a.m

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—All Recruits of current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m.

560. Bugle Practice.—There will be Bugle practice on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 6 p m at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

561. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

562.—Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 27th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

II. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.
2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 8th inst., at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, (waist belts and Bandoliers will be worn). Arms will be issued on parade.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Bread is used for many purposes, but this most singular use may be seen in some of the great watch factories. More than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day in one such factory. It appears that from the earliest times in the history of watchmaking it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough by steaming and kneading. They use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere, in the course of manufacture, to pieces as small as the parts of a watch. The oil is absorbed by the dough, and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some small particles attached to the thing wiped.

A writer in the 'British Medical Journal' draws the profession's attention to a current fallacy. He writes: "It is frequently taken for granted, but does not in the least follow, that the leaders of the profession in medicine and surgery must necessarily be its leaders in its politics, finance, and organisation; and the 'rank and file' are accused of disloyalty to their 'leaders' if they break away from this external 'leading' of this eminent surgeon or that eminent physician. This is simply ridiculous, the result of a silly straining of metaphor. At the present time it is the interests of the general practitioners which are imperilled. They constitute some nine-tenths of the profession, and their interests and those of the 'leaders' of the profession are by no means always identical, else there would have long since been an end made to hospital abuse in London.' Pray, what is meant here by "hospital abuse"—the abuse of the doctors' interests, the abuse of public money which supports the hospitals, or the abuse of the patients, several instances of which we have recorded lately?

The majority of doctors do not love the hospitals. One agrees it is an absolute scandal that well-to-do persons should use these institutions; but it is another question when it comes to the poor. The doctors must not forget that without the hospitals the newcomers to their craft would be hard pressed to learn their work. That may be what those in the profession desire—the closed door! The same feeling prevails towards what are known as "School Clinics." The Brighton doctors held a meeting recently to consider the "evil." and after full and animated discussion unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That the members of the medical profession in this town are of opinion that the proposed additional appointment of full-time medical officers for the treatment of school children is both undesirable and unnecessary and that they would resent the introduction of such men into the town." The doctors of Brighton resent poor school children having proper medical attendants! Commenting on this, the 'Midical Times' says: "School clinics, we believe, will be more harmful to general practitioners than the out-patient department of general hospitals." This does not sound very generous on the part of the "humane profession."

A most remarkable eye case has just been discovered in America. Mirrored in a two-year-old boy's eyes are two distinct letters, each a quarter of an inch high. They are the initials of the name decided upon by the boy's parents before he was born. In the middle of the right eye, as if tattooed in the iris, is the print of the type "J." In the left eye is similarly set his other initial, "D." Some Philadelphia specialists who examined the youngster have been unable to find an explanation of the phenomenon. The child's eyesight is perfect and his health excellent.

Dr. Wallis Budge tell us some interesting things about shadows. They are the recognised portion of man among modern African peoples. In West Africa the natives told Dr. Nassau that it was possible for a human being to have his shadow stolen or otherwise lost, and for him to exist in a diseased or dying state. In this case his body would cast no shadow. The same authority says there is a widespread belief among the natives in a dual soul, which consists of a spirit, which as far as is known lives for ever in the world of spirits, and a shadow, which for an uncertain length of time hovers around the mortal remains. Here we seem to have a confusion between the spirit body and the shadow of a man. The shadow, according to Miss Kingsley, is one of the four souls of man. She noticed that men would march happily enough through the forest or grass land on a blazing morning, but when they came to a piece of open ground they would go around it, not across it, because they were afraid of losing their shadow. They only do this at noontime. On asking some Bakwiri why they were not anxious about losing their souls at night time, she was told that at night all shadows lay down in the shadow of the Great God, and so became stronger. Had she not noticed how long and strong the shadows of men, trees and mountains were in the morning? Murders are sometimes committed secretly by driving a nail or a knife into a man's shadow.

Sex that may change with diet or other variable conditions is the singular discovery reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences as having been made in the oyster by M. Danton. Without apparent cause, a male oyster may become half male and half female, and then female; but the male is weaker and inferior, and when badly nourished the female will degenerate into a male.

The propensity of edible sea crabs to travel has been undergoing interesting tests. According to a report of the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee of London, nearly 2,000 crabs were captured, and, after being labelled, were again set free along the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts. These crabs had cast their shells a short time before capture, and new ones were in the process of hardening when they were labelled. The crabs were returned to the see at varying distances from the shore; rewards were offered for their return when captured, and up to the present time about 21 per cent. have been turned in to the Commission by fishermen, and full data tabulated. One of the crabs had travelled a distance of 98 miles, several had journeyed from 40 to 50 miles, 52 were captured within one mile of their first home, and 300 had travelled only three or four miles.

In the wireless experiments made with the device of Prof. Zehnder, of Berlin, telegrams have been not only transmitted several hundred miles without the use of any antenna, but the sending apparatus has been of very small size, and there has been some degree of control of the direction of transmission. An ordinary insulated wire supported on telegraph poles, with connection to the ground at each end, is the substitute for the antenna, its total length being less than half of the wave length of the wireless radiations used. This conductor wire is excited by a vibratory circuit near its centre, and the waves tend to travel farthest in the direction of the wire.

A coffee free from caffeine grows wild in Madagascar forests, south of Fort Dauphin. A consular report states that the so-called imantaska tree is usually 12 to 20 feet high, with smaller leaves than those of the ordinary coffee tree, and a yellow instead of red berry. No attempt to use this coffee has been made.

Many of the finest summer hats worn by women are literally made from wood shavings. The handsomest examples of this industry are produced in Japan, these wooden ribbons appearing in many forms, some of which have almost the delicacy and sheen of satin, while others resemble soft and dainty crepes. Only about fifteen per cent. of the chip is exported in the form of wood ribbons, the remainder being worked into what is commercially known as chip braid, which is employed in the same manner as straw braid; that is, for hats, basket work, and for other kinds of fancy articles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT—OCT. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar).

For Further directions.

2-12, 128-01 Edg G W and Co Nagardas Pitamber Alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bucboo Harkissondas and others Mulji K and T and Sh M and H.

For Review.

41-11, 813-10 Bick M R and Co Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitaker Payne and Co F P Pavri Jeh G and B Mirza M and M Capt and V In Person.

Appeals.

14-12 578-11 Ragh N and Co Padamsey Rattonsey vs Maneck Damji S B Mehta.

23-12 1173-10 Jam R and D Mulji Haridas vs M M Essabboy Payne and Co

25-12, 622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vizbukhondas vs S N Avsare Mirza M and M for Pauper

26-12, 948-07 Bhai K and G Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharji "Maharaj" vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavali Vahuji Mahraj widow vs others Hiralal and Co and Edg G W and Co.

27-12, 948-07 Edg G W and Co Bhoa Betyee and others vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow and another Hiralal and Co and Bhai K and G.

33-12, 681-07 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat J and M.

38-12, 429-12 Subnis and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and T.

42-12, 454-12 Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhaloo vs Sherbanoo Dastur and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

954-12 Craigie B and C Andrew Yule and Co vs A M Jeewanji and Co a firm and another Payne and Co

818-11 Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs Balaji Vithoba Manch and N Dub and P

229-11 Motichand and Co Ishwardas Modi vs Tarachand Lokmandas Kanga and S

204-12 Jeh M and S Mahomed Hoossein Jan Mahomed vs Saleman Joosub and others Sme B and Co

211-12 Patell and E Sakaram Govind vs Gungabai widow D J Mantri

219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Abirchand a firm vs Shridham Gopinath Vachha and Co

941-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar and another Sme B and C Subnis and G

47-12 Ragh B and N Lalchand Dayaji and another Balkrishna Sakharam Patel and others vs Dubash and P

857-10 Khun L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Baldeodas Gopaldas—Subnis and G.

392-12 Bick M R and Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and another vs Chaganlal Bapuji—Manch and N.

876-2 S. B. Mehta, Rai Badridas Bahadur Sons a firm vs Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Bick M R and Co.

51-98 Mirza M and M Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi, widow and others Tyab D and Co.

713-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co a firm vs Gulamhussein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co.

692-12 Dubash and P Dhaniram Nagarmal a firm vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.

662-12 Malvi H M and R Rajaram Girdharlal a firm vs Tribhowandas Vanmali Patell and E.

668-12 Patell and E Memonali Mahomed Vali vs Tyab Haji Karim Tyabji D and Co.

694-12 Edg G W and Co Bhagwandas vs Mathuradas Kalianji Payne and Co.

697-12 Ard H D and Co Joosub Aboo vs Bai Halimabai Mehta and D.

698-12 Subnis and G Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanta Nadkarni vs Manianbai widow Bhai K and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kallianji Shangjibhai Bhai K and G.

59-09 Payne and Co Keshowlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M and Malvi H M and R and Payne and Co.

478-10 Mat J and M Ismail Haji Hallarakhia Mohshi Miya Sham M and H and Jeh and S.

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Mulla and M.

572-11 Payne and Co Sulleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.

611-12 Little and Co V V Thakor T B Wagh Sme B and Co.

868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

1092-10 S B Mehta Bhailal Dalichand vs Rancherda Ratanji Sham M and H.

617-11 In Person S B Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.

289-12 Dubash and P Girdhardas Bechar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D.

676-10 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros vs Messrs M A Nabob and Co Shroff D and D

994-10 Shroff D and D Atmaram Pranjiwandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Patell and E

1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyathamabai widow Jeh M and S

57-12 Manecklal and T Bai Hawabai vs Kassam Haji Habib M B Chothia

488-10 Bhai K and S Krishandas Goverdhandas vs Jayantilal Ramdas Mat J and M and Cap and V

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhicon Cap and V.

228-12 Jeh M and S Limjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madh K and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

1028-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhoraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G

880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneelal Narandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

References.

3-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Bicknell M R and Co

Long Causes.

389-12 Cap and V Seth Ellahibux Lal Mahomed and others vs Abdul Halum Abdul Karim Mulla and M.

413-12 Captain and V Messrs Morishita Co vs Hussonally Sulemanji Edgelow G W and Co.

311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Craigie B and C Motichand and D Bhaishanker K and G Payne and Co.

885-11 Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Mukund Sadu Kudalkar and others Dubash and P

917-11 Madhowji K and C The Advocate General of Bombay vs Puravahu widow and another Unwalla P and P

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar and another Mirza M and M

447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakumatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.

47-11 Bicknell M R and Co H E Jinawalla vs Ratoobai Jehangir and S

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.

458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow vs Moorbai widow Madh K and C.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Badhabai Pest R K and Co.

457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.

393-12 Subnis and S Krishnarao Goralrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

428-12 Ard H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatad Jam R and D.

1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Valibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

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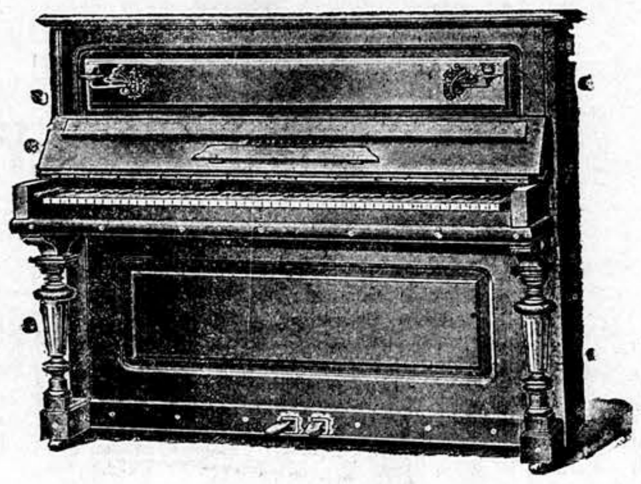

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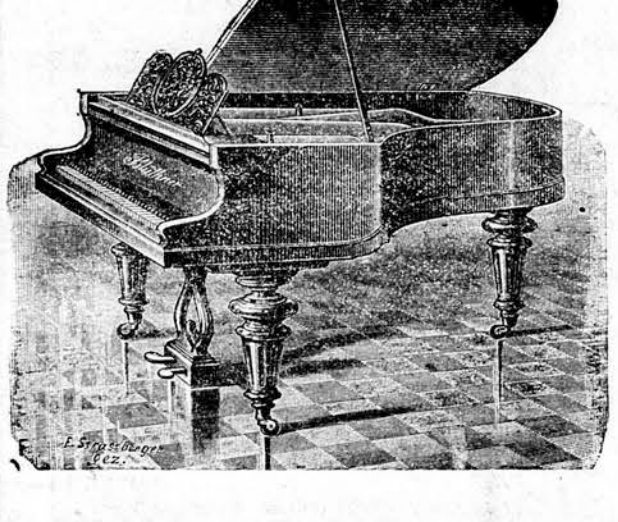
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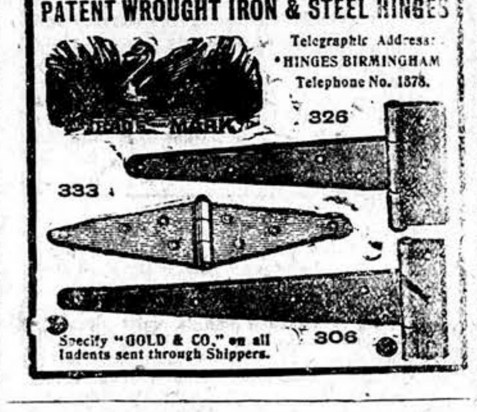

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